THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

INTERNAL REVENUE.

More of Delano's Report.

The Estimated Receipts

Bismarck's Relations with Russia.

The Treasures of the Andes.

The Maryland Duck War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Additional Items of Interest from Commissioner Delano's Report—The Estimated Receipts in Detail.

We present below some important items from the final report of Mr. Delano as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in addition to the full abstract published by us yesterday, as follows:—

The total receipts for the first six months of 1870 are	$84,468,288·57
And for the like period of 1869 were	69,184,725·13
Being an increase of 22 per cent., or total increase of	15,283,563·44
The total receipts for the last six months of 1870 are	$100,767,579·40
And for the like period for 1869 were	90,854,816·16
Being an increase of 11 per cent., or total increase of	9,912,960·24
A comparative statement is submitted, from which it appears that the total receipts for the fiscal year 1870 are	$185,235,867·97
The total receipts for the fiscal year 1869 were	160,039,344·29
Showing a net gain for the present year of	25,196,523·68

"A general increase of the revenue at the rate of 15 7-10 per cent. on the receipts of last year from all articles and sources.

"From tables presented in the report it appears that there has been a continuous increase in the receipts from the excise tax from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870, aggregating the sum of $2,099,710·30. The term "sources not elsewhere enumerated" embraces, among other things, the residue of taxes uncollected under previous laws which had been repealed. For the last year this class has been greatly reduced by the more thorough action of collectors."

The following table presents an estimate of the annual receipts in each State and Territory from internal taxation after the act of July 14, 1870, shall be in full force:—

State and Ter.	Amount.	State and Ter.	Amount.
New York	$20,363,000	New Hampshire	$232,000
Ohio	16,062,000	Minnesota	228,000
Illinois	15,263,000	Alabama	220,000
Pennsylvania	9,899,000	Dist. of Columbia	218,000
Kentucky	8,709,000	Texas	174,000
Virginia	4,969,000	South Carolina	149,000
Missouri	4,482,000	Kansas	155,000
Massachusetts	4,444,000	Oregon	139,000
Indiana	4,087,000	Mississippi	122,900
Maryland	3,757,000	Arkansas	115,000
California	3,637,000	Nebraska	56,000
New Jersey	2 021,000	Vermont	86,000
Michigan	2,010,000	Nevada	85,000
Louisiana	1,902,000	Florida	70,000
Wisconsin	1,671,000	Montana	53,000
North Carolina	1,198,000	Washington	41,000
Connecticut	1,023,000	Colorado	35,000
Tennessee	837,000	Idaho	33,000
Iowa	806,000	New Mexico	23,000
West Virginia	559,000	Utah	21,000
Georgia	554,000	Wyoming	16,000
Rhode Island	462,000	Arizona	8.000
Delaware	314,000	Dakotah	4,000
Maine	261,000		
		Total	$111,418,000

"The foregoing table exhibits the amount it is estimated will be annually realized from all sources of internal revenue, except stamps, after the law of July 14, 1870, shall have gone into full operation. The total amount is $111,418,000. Estimating additional receipts from stamps at $15,000,000, there will be a total of $126,418,000. The table is arranged according to the revenue value of the States respectively. The total of this estimate may be increased yearly in proportion to the increase of population, business, and wealth, but probably not to exceed 5 per cent. On the basis of this estimate the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, being the largest producers and manufacturers of tobacco and whisky, will contribute $70,706,000, or 63 per cent. of the entire receipts, exclusive of stamps."

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

Bismarck's Past Relations with Russia.

The relations understood to exist between Russia and Prussia are in accord with the course pursued by Prussia since Bismarck attained an important influence in her councils. This is seen by the course he followed when it devolved on him to engage in matters concerning Russian interests, or to represent his Government at St. Petersburg.

In 1859 Count Bismarck, who had commenced his diplomatic career eight years before, was appointed ambassador to Russia. He had previously advocated, in a pamphlet published anonymously, an alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia against Austria, on the ground that it would lead to the supremacy of Prussia, and be inevitably followed by the unity of Germany. The friendly disposition thus expressed for Russia is confirmed by a letter from St. Petersburg, written in May, 1859, in which he complains that the anti-Russian policy which Austria imposed on the German States was not in accord with the interests of Prussia, and regards it as among the grievances which resulted from Austria having a controlling influence in German affairs.

Count Bismarck appears to have spent the period of his embassy in Russia very agreeably. His family accompanied him, and he was able to devote himself more fully to the education of his children than his duties in Germany had permitted. He studied Russian that he might be conversant with the views of the people, and very much pleased the Emperor Alexander when he first answered him in his own language. In the aristocratic circles of Russian society Bismarck was very greatly esteemed, and this not alone on account of the favor accorded him and his wife by the Imperial family. The Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff at all times regarded him with the greatest interest, and stood in constant and agreeable relations with him. He was also held in special favor by the Czar, who conferred on him the order of Alexander Neweski.

In 1862 Bismarck was transferred from St. Petersburg to Paris. In the following year he had become Premier in the Prussian Government, and the revolt of the Poles against Russia was in progress. The attitude of Prussia on this occasion was in marked contrast with that of the other Great Powers. While France, England, and Austria were more or less strongly remonstrating with Russia, and otherwise embarrassing her efforts to suppress the rebellion, Prussia earnestly supported Russia, and on the 8th of February entered into a secret treaty relative to the common measures to be pursued for the suppression of the insurrection. This act increased the difficulties between Bismarck and the Prussian deputies, and the Chamber censured the course of the Ministry by a vote of 246 to 46; but at this time Bismarck did not care much for Parliamentary opposition. The treaty was caused not alone by the interest which Prussia had, in common with Russia, in suppressing the revolt, but as part of the European policy Bismarck was disposed to pursue. Even in a recent authorized biography of Bismarck, the writer states that matters connected with it "requires some further explanation which it is not desirable at present to give." The amity thus established between Prussia and Russia has never been disturbed, and is now perhaps about to have its greatest purpose realized."

TREASURES OF THE ANDES.

The Silver and Gold of Bolivia and Chili.

When the cry was heard in Europe of the abundance of gold in America, the poor of all nations started up, careless of home and country, to partake in the sudden riches, whereas the reports of silver in Mexico and Peru, diamonds in Brazil or the Cape of Good Hope have excited but little emotion. Our latest advices from Chili bring us continued and excited accounts of the discoveries of rich mines of silver. The *Independiente* of the 11th of October says:—"More news has been received from the Molacca, a recently discovered mine of the Rosilia, another a little more to the north. Crowds of people have gone from Chanarcilla, each one to prospect for himself. It was further reported that at Algarobba, south of Chanarcilla, vast deposits of silver and copper had been found deposited in the form of streets. In view of all this it is recommended that the government should appoint officers to regulate the supply of water and prevent disorders. Two days after, continues this paper, a correspondent wrote, 'Good news! great news! Caracoles beaten!'"

In effect, the mines found lately in Bolivia have found a rival in the Sapos, about ten or twelve leagues more to the south. Two miners who had been out prospecting arrived with specimens of a new mine discovered by them, which gave two thousand marcos the box or *cajon*, which from virgin Cordilleras need not cause wonder or unbelief, and might well give rise to a second Chanarcilla. In a vein worked by Jacinto Torres two hundred and fifty pounds of the ore gave forty-eight marcos of silver. In consequence of all this there are some five hundred persons on the spot, some looking on, some prospecting. There is great enthusiasm, and a feeling of rivalry to beat the lately discovered rich mines in Bolivia. Impatient enthusiasts are recommended patience, and told that, furnished with this virtue and aided by saliva, an ant might be able to swallow an elephant. This practical proverb is recommended to dissatisfied workmen and mechanics who wish to abandon the certain for chance speculations.

Various fortunate speculators had returned in the steamer. The locality is good and abundant room for all. The worst of it is that food is not easily obtained and only at high prices. Water is bad in quality and produces a peculiar disease, by which the sufferers are afflicted with a sort of fungus tumors under the skin called *clavos* or warts, which extend rapidly and are accompanied by the most atrocious pains throughout the body. Like the ancients who placed dragons, serpents, and other supernatural beings to guard the treasures of the earth from those who sought to get suddenly rich, we have natural obstacles to overcome if we wish to obtain the silver from the mines of Caracoles. However, instead of envying with our arms crossed the luck of our Chilian and Bolivian friends, have we not also the spurs and Cordilleras belonging to the same great Andean system of mountains? We know where the mines of Cana are and what they produced. To partake of the riches of the kingdom of nature, we must do as we are told how to do to enter the kingdom of heaven, "Seek and you shall find."

THE DUCK WAR.

A Letter to Governor Bowie.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Nov. 26, 1870.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:—

There is in this town a population of three thousand people, all of whom are directly or indirectly interested in the taking of wild fowl. The (so-called) officers of the law have been trampling rough-shod over every right and privilege which belongs to the people at this point. As a Democrat I regret to say that the *Democratic press is closed* against any communication which would convey to the public eye a sense of the distress in this neighborhood, or would operate in any manner to the interests of this people, while it readily publishes any defamatory article replete with such terms as "thieves," "poachers," and "river pirates."

I append a letter to the Governor, based upon the opinion of an eminent lawyer of Maryland, which I desire the people to see:—

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, November 18, 1870.—His Excellency Oden Bowie, Governor of Maryland—My Dear Sir:—I would respectfully direct your attention in our behalf to some features in this trouble, which I think require the notice and the interposition of the Executive power. In article 98 of the Code the right is clearly reserved to "any citizens of any counties bordering on the waters of the State of Maryland to shoot from boats other than sink boats or sneak boats, within a distance of one hundred yards from the natural shore." This right clearly belongs to "*any citizens of any counties* bordering on the waters aforesaid," and not, as it has been represented, exclusively to those "owning lands upon the shores."

The people at this point receive no protection in the exercise of this right, and are prohibited a peaceable enjoyment of the ordinary privileges of the bay. To shoot ducks as permitted by the provisions of the law requires the use of boats and decoys. The officers of the law assume that the presence of a gun or duck in any boat is prima facie evidence of guilt against the person in possession although the law requires the finding of such boats or crafts employed in the violation of the law, or in the use and possession of the person who has been charged with violating the law, upon the view of the officer or upon satisfactory information.

These men are too poor to sustain actions against the officer when he goes beyond his duty, and ask you to obtain from your Attorney-General an opinion which will simplify and define the law, and protect them and their boats and guns and decoys when it is not known by the officer, either upon his own view or information received, that the parties have violated, or their property been used in violation of, the law. This is asked to prevent vessels from being boarded engaged in a legitimate prosecution of their duties and legal rights.

I would also communicate that, in pursuance of some cunningly devised scheme, by which Commander Davidson has been deceived, a steamer belonging to the "Oyster Fleet," with a cannon mounted upon her deck and a large crew of men, anchored on two several occasions in the waters of the harbor. Several attempts by parties from the steamer were made to arrest parties passing in boats. The sloop-scow of Captain Henry Moore, trading under the flag and license of the United States, was boarded by armed men and searched against his protest. A number of small boats were hotly pursued and a general consternation prevailed upon shore at what might be the fate of those upon the water.

It is startingly apparent that some one is experimenting most dangerously with the temper and liberties of this whole community. The people are willing to abide the restrictions of article 98, and pay the penalties should they inadvertently, or by necessity, violate the provisions of that article. But, as free men, do you not think they have a right to object to the presence of a foreign officer, acting under a dead statute, hunting them as if they were wild beasts, without a warrant of law, and without even the color of authority? These acts are declared to be done in the name of the State, and under the direction of the "Oyster Police Commissioners."

It will appear to your Excellency, in a review of the law, that Commander Davidson has been betrayed into a course that is decidedly arbitrary, nor is it possible to construe the acts of our last Legislature as to cover even the appearance of his fleet in our midst.

With great respect, I am truly yours,
R. R. VANDIVER.

A RELIGIOUS SENSATION.

A Lunatic Breaks Into a Catholic College and Runs a Muck Among the Priests.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* of Saturday says:—At the Jesuit College, on the corner of Seventh and Sycamore streets, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, as the students were attentively pursuing their studies and the priests attending to their duties, a low-browed, villainous, repulsive-looking man rushed through the vestibule, flying past the class, filing towards the school-room, and wildly brandishing a hatchet which he carried in his hand, and swore he would murder every priest within those sacred walls. A panic immediately ensued, the holy guardians going one way and the young men in another direction. A little coolness on the part of several caused a rally, and soon the ferocious madman was felled to the ground and fastened.

During the excitement that ensued the lunatic had brandished his hatchet, chopping his way from right to left. Fathers O'Neil and Chambers, assisted by one or two students, held him down, while a servants was despatched for the police. Soon the fellow freed himself, and, drawing from his belt two butcher-knives, slashed the hands and arms of his captors until they were compelled to relinquish their hold upon him. Starting again, he drove the congregation before him. Most of the students had escaped to the street, while the priests and others rushed to rooms where, by bolts and benches, they were safe against all danger. The lunatic raved and ranted up and down the college vestibule, a complete master of the situation.

Presently a party of those daring men who are always on hand in case of danger rushed upon the villain and made him their prisoner. His captors were firemen from the No. 4 engine house, opposite the scene. The man was unarmed and turned over to Officer McDermot, who, with much difficulty, incarcerated him in Hammond Street Station House, on several charges of assault with intent to kill. He gives his name as Anthony Hook; says he is by trade a butcher, twenty-six years old. His deeds were few but serious. Father O'Neil received a deep, ugly gash in the fleshy part of the left arm. One of Father Chambers' fingers was nearly cut off, and Brother Foley and Monahan received sundry bruises about the hands and back. Hook is not a confirmed lunatic, but one of the kind that occasionally have "spells." He says he went into the college to obtain that trunk of gold that is placed there for the adventurer bold enough to enter. He afterward said "that he was on his way home from work, and thought he would just drop in and have a little fun with the priests."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Man Killed by a Singular Discharge of a Gun.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Monday evening says:—

On Saturday Mr. Robert Thompson, of the firm of Thompson & Miller, residing at No. 159 South avenue, received a telegraph message from St. Louis, containing the sad intelligence that his son, Walter, had been accidentally shot, and that death resulted in a few moments. He immediately telegraphed back to have the body sent on, and it is expected that the remains will be here to-day. The circumstances of the sad affair are as follows:—

The deceased was employed as a watchman on the steamboat Deer Lodge, which, at the time of the accident was at the wharf, near the foot of Barton street, St. Louis. It appears that the captain of the steamer borrowed thirteen rifles from the officer in charge of the arsenal some time ago, as the boat was going to the mountains, and it was considered possible that it might be attacked by the Indians.

A day or two ago he was notified to return the guns to the arsenal, and instructed Thompson to place them in a box in a baggage wagon, on the bank, and take them home. Before the rifles were carried off the boat the caps were removed from the nipples, and the men were instructed to handle them carefully. Twelve of them were placed in the wagon without accident, and the driver, together with the captain of the boat, returned on board for the bayonets as Thompson was placing the last musket in the box. An instant after a report was heard, and turning around they saw Thompson stagger from the wagon to the gang plank, and at the same time tear open his coat and vest. The captain, fearing he would fall in the river, shouted to him to keep off the plank. He stopped, and sinking to his knees, fell backward. When they reached him life was extinct.

It was found that the undermost gun had exploded, throwing the charge, consisting of a bullet and four buckshot, through the two-inch plank of which the box was made. It then struck the unfortunate man in the right breast, passing through the lungs, coming out beneath the shoulder blade, and the ball was found imbedded in a log at the river bank to the depth of four inches. An inquest was held over the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The deceased was in his nineteenth year, and was an esteemed and worthy young man. His death will cast a gloom not only on his family, but among his relations and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The remains will be interred to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 159 South avenue.

WAR ANECDOTES.

Some interesting anecdotes of the siege of Paris are told in a letter to a London literary paper:—

"One of the successes of the siege is asses' veal; donkey flesh is recognized as a great delicacy—veal with a poultry flavor—it is scarcely to be had for love or money; a group of women collected this morning around a carcass in my neighborhood, and forestalled all the prime pieces before it was cut up. The proprietor of the donkeys that were the delight of the damsels of Paris who visited Robinson and dined under the trees with their friends, the students, on *fete* days, not being able to maintain his four-footed friends in these days of scarcity, has opened a butcher's shop in the Rue de l'Ancienne Comedie, and is regaling the *Quartier Latin* with the flesh that was bestridden with so much hilarity a few short weeks since.

"The *gamin* is not quite subdued by the siege; he crops up now and then in his old manner. The other day a member of the International Ambulance Society ran against a Gavroche, who cried out:—'*Eh! va donc, franc-poseur de catalpasmes!*'

"The heroic spirit is not extinct; the other day a lady of the Faubourg Saint Germain heard of the death of her son, a simple Mobile; she sank as if dead into a chair; an old servant lost his head entirely, and cried out, 'Ah! if instead of a brave young man, Monsieur had been a *lache*, we might still embrace him!' This speech roused the poor mother, who stood up, forced back her tears, and smiling proudly, moved toward the *salle-a-manger*, saying, 'Joseph, place flowers upon the table!'—as if it were a *fete* day."

SECOND EDITION

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The New German Loan.

The Russian Trouble Subsiding.

The Battle Near Montargis.

Mexican Gold Discoveries.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Defeat near Amiens—Despatch from King William.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—King William has forwarded the following despatch to Queen Augusta, which is just given to the public:—

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—Yesterday General Manteuffel, with portion of the 1st army, defeated the French a few miles south of Amiens. The French lost one thousand killed and wounded and seven hundred prisoners. The Prussian loss is comparatively unimportant.

The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is near Le Mans, where Keratry has a French force of twenty-seven thousand men. WILLIAM.

Waiting for News.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Noon.—No important news has been received from France to-day. Thus far there is no confirmation of the reported battle near Montargis.

By the provisions of the

New North German Constitution,

Prussia has only seventeen out of fifty-seven votes to be cast by the confederation. From this fact it is generally inferred that the future policy of Germany will be peace.

The German Loan.

A committee of English bankers held a meeting last night and resolved to offer to take the entire new loan of one hundred million thalers just authorized by the North German Parliament.

Desperate Condition of Paris.

A despatch has been received here from Berlin announcing that Prince Wittgenstein, the Russian military agent in Paris, has been forbidden by General Trochu to leave the city for fear he will betray its desperate condition.

The Feeling in Money Circles

is pacific. The *Times* this morning, in an article on the situation, says:—"Desiring peace, we stand on the maintenance of peace guarantees and the repudiation altogether of the claim to supersede the obligations of the treaty of 1856, the violation of which we cannot acquiesce in." The *Times* gives conspicuous place to a number of contributions insisting on the neutrality of the Black Sea or declaration of war.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 29—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 87¼; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks are quiet; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. Calcutta linseed, 59s. 6d. Refined petroleum, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7d. Spirits of turpentine, 32s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9¾@9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¾@9¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

HAMBURG, Nov. 29.—Petroleum, 13 marc bancos, 8 schillings.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 29—1·30 P. M.—Consols 93 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾ Stocks steady; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—1·30 P. M.—California white Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. New red Western spring 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. Winter, 10s. 6d. Western Flour 29s. New Corn, 31s. Peas, 39s. 6d.@40s. Pork buoyant at 102s, 6d. New Beef, 115s. Bacon, 55s for new short rib middles. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 37,500 quarters, of which 32,500 quarters were American.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

New Gold Discoveries.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Nov. 28.—A correspondent of the *New Mexican* of this city, writing from Chihuahua, Mexico, says the people of that State are excited over a new discovery of placer gold about seventy-five miles from the city of Chihuahua. Don Pedro Gonzales, the discoverer, with three other men, washed out twenty-three ounces of gold in nine hours. The particles found are round and plump, from the size of a grain of wheat to that of a hazelnut. One nugget weighed an ounce. The place is situated in a deep arroya 2000 or 3000 yards long, and is supplied with water from springs in all parts of the arroya. The dirt yields from $1 to $3 to the pan.

The New Mexican

Immigration Convention

assembled in this city to-day, and effected a permanent territorial organization. Branch societies are to be organized in each county. S. D. Elkins was elected President, S. M. Ashenfelder, Secretary; Henry Weller, Treasurer; and Captain Eben Everett, Financial Secretary. Resolutions were passed asking Congress to grant lands for railroads and for the establishment of public schools; also for the establishment of an assay office at Santa Fe.

There was a light fall of snow here this morning, but it cleared off fine in the afternoon.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Arms for France.

NEW YORK, 29.—The American steamer Erie, having on board an immense cargo of arms and ammunition for the French Provisional Government, sailed this morning for Cowes and a market, from pier No. 4, North river.

The steamer Ville de Paris, of the French line, with a cargo of arms, will start for Havre to-morrow.

Ship News

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Arrived, steamer Denmark, from Liverpool.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Stocks firm. Money 3@7 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¼; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109⅞; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express Co., 64½; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 43.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.

The Japanese Students now in the United States.

There are at present staying at the Metropolitan Hotel a number of young Japanese students, who are destined to be the future officers attached to the persons of the princes belonging to the imperial family of Japan. Most of the young princes are now engaged in unravelling the mysteries of political economy and international law. The Japanese Government, feeling that the cause of civilization could not be much advanced by princes, however highly versed in Stuart Mill or Ricardo, if surrounded by officers who had taken only a sip from the tiny Pierean rivulet that has yet reached the dominions of his august Majesty the Tycoon, have determined to send out young students of promise to colleges in England and America, to receive an education suitable to their positions as officers on the staff of the princes of the blood, who will no doubt return to their own country fully prepared either to write a second edition to Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," or engage in a diplomatic discussion with Count Bismarck.

The group numbers eleven in all. Six are about to start for England to-morrow, and five are to remain in this country. The gentlemen who are to send the London professors into fits, in attempts to give the proper Japanese twang in pronouncing their names, are Messrs. Mori, Nasto, Kurobe, Takoya, Olino (?), and Moridera. The two last have been in England before, and are now returning to complete the studies which they have begun at Bayswater College, near London. When our reporter asked if they were to return to Bayswater, he was confidently told that they had got plenty of friends in England, and that most probably they would have

PRIVATE TUTORS

for the future. Moridera, to use his own words, "belongs to" Prince Lanjizo, and Olino, to Prince Mohri. Both these scions of the imperial family are studying in London at present. Messrs. Hasegawa, Matizenoto, and Megata have been consigned to Mr. Harris, an American missionary, and Messrs. Kow and Yamada are to be taken care of by Dr. Lowrie. The American missionaries in Japan have procured these introductions for them, and they will be sent to American colleges at once. The principal studies upon which they will be employed are political economy, international law and

ENGINEERING SUBJECTS.

They all speak a little English, and are remarkably intelligent. They have the almond eyes and meek expression and manner so characteristic of the "heathen Chinese." Their dress is the ordinary American or English youth's costume—indeed, some of the coats exhibit a smart cut that would lead one to believe that Yeddo is not entirely bereft of a Devlin, and that orthodox "black coats" are sometimes to be seen gracing the shoulders of the beaux of that city. Those of them who have not yet been in America expressed the utmost surprise at the gigantic engineering undertaking which they beheld in their journey from San Francisco. One of them spoke of the Erie Railroad with a look which showed the impression it had made on him. They are all of small stature, and in manner were most courteous and affable. —*N. Y. Evening Telegram, yesterday.*

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Navigation Laws—Objections to the Funding Bill, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is stated that the President's message and Secretary Robeson's report will be in full accord on the subject of the repeal or modification of our existing navigation laws, and that they will persistently urge upon Congress to give our commercial marine the full benefit of the present complications in Europe. There is reason to believe that the President's message will also take stronger ground than has been common of late in favor of protection to American industry, and that the recent efforts of the so-called revenue reformers will receive small encouragement therefrom.

A Senator occupying a leading position on the Finance Committee, and one who voted for the original bill, said to-day that he had grave doubts about the working of the Funding law in its present shape, and that he should not be surprised if it was made the subject of early legislation by Congress. He does not think that the four per cent. certificates can be taken in the present condition of the money market, nor does he think there is any immediate prospect of improvement. He would be in favor of amending the law so as to make the rate of interest on all the bonds four and a half and five per cent. It is said the Secretary of the Treasury will not oppose a limited amendment

It is learned that early in the session of Congress a prominent Western Senator will introduce a bill allowing import duties, and all taxes arising from customs, to be paid in United States currency, instead of gold, as at present required.

It is positively asserted that the San Domingo treaty will be somewhat modified and sent into the Senate again this winter.

WOMEN "SPOTTERS."

Over Fifty New York Street Car Conductors Arraigned on Charge of Embezzlement.

The New York *Sun* says:—

Ten conductors on the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, and accused by Robert Murray, the Superintendent of the road, of embezzling fares. The railroad companies have been compelled, from time to time, to employ as spotters a number of women detectives, who ride up and down the lines and note the number of passengers on each car, comparing their reports with those returned by the conductors. Since Mr. Murray became Superintendent of the Seventh avenue line, the loss to the company, as estimated by him, has been nearly $700 a day. Thinking it a part of his duty to break up this systematic robbery, he called on Superintendent Kelso on Sunday, the 20th instant, and asked his assistance.

Mr. Kelso detailed Sergeant Joseph Douglass and twelve patrolmen, who were ordered to ride up and down on the cars of the road, to count accurately the number of passengers on each trip, and report every evening. This was done, and on comparing the reports of the spotters with those of the conductors, it was ascertained that no less than fifty-four conductors had been "knocking down" two or three fares on each trip, according to the number of passengers carried.

The prisoners were astonished at their sudden arrest, having carried on their little game so long without detection. Mr. Murray applied for thirty-nine additional warrants, and thinks that, after the men have been punished, he will contrive to get some of the road's income for the stockholders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

The bank statement last night is rather favorable to the market, though the improvement is quite moderate. Deposits have increased $191,632, and legal-tenders $413,689, but the loans have decreased $320,706, and specie $13,354. With these gradual accumulations of available funds, and a contracting of the discount lines, the banks must now be in a condition largely to expand, but the regular business demand at this time is light, and the banks exercise unusual caution in their operations. This fact probably accounts for the falling off in the clearings of nearly $4,000,000, as compared with the preceding week. The market to-day is quiet and quite easy.

Gold is unsettled and lower, the sales ranging from 111¼@111, closing weak at the latter.

In Government bonds there is considerable demand at a general advance of ⅛@¼ as compared with the closing prices yesterday.

The Stock market is very active and prices are all higher. Sales of new City 6s at 102⅝.

Reading Railroad was strong, selling at 54·94 @ 51. Pennsylvania was in active demand, and several thousand shares sold, ranging from 59¾@60¼; Philadelphia and Erie was taken at 26¼; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46¼; and Camden and Amboy at 115.

In Canal shares there was an inquiry after Lehigh, which advanced. Sales at 33⅝@33¾.

A sale of Second and Third Streets Railway at 55¼ completes the list of transactions up to noon.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$250·0 Am Gold..... s30wnfat..111⅛

FIRST BOARD.

$900	City 6s N..1s.	102¾	200 sh	Leh N..s30.	1s 32⅜
$500	do.....c.	102¾	100	do.....	s60. 32⅜
$700	do.....	104⅜	300	do.....	1s. 32⅜
$1000	N Pa 6s.....	100	72	do.....	32⅝
$10000	Sun & E 7s.	1s. 102¼	200	do.....	b30. 32⅝
$5000	Leh 6s gold	1s. 89¼	100	do..	s30wn. 32⅝
$1000	Leh 6s, '84...	84	300	do..	1s.b30. 32⅝
$1000	Leh Con	1n. 1s. 79¼	200	do....	1s. 32⅝
100 sh	Read R....	s. 59·94	900	do ..	b5&1n. 32⅝
1500	do..1s.b30.	51	100	do.	s60wn. 32⅝
1	do.s5wn.trf.	51	300	do.....	1s. 32⅝
168 sh	Penna RR..	59¾	71	do.....	32⅝
100	do.....c.	59¾	28	do.....	c. 32⅝
11	do.....	59¾	40 sh	Leh V R....	59¾
100	do..s60wn.	59¾	9 sh	O C & A R....	46¼
900	do.....	1s. 60	300 sh	Sch Nav Pf..	16¾
320	do.....	1s. 60	6 sh	Mor Cl St....	30
119	do...1s.s5.	60	6 sh	Mor Cl pf....	72½
22	do.....	1s. 60¼	1 sh	Cam & Am R.	115
1200	do.....	60	50 sh	2d & 3d St..	55¾
4 sh	Lit Sch RR..	44			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; do. 1862, 107⅛@107¾; do. 1864, 106⅛@107; do. 1865, 106⅛@107; do. 1866, new, 109⅛@109½; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109⅝; do. 1868, do. 109⅜@110; 10-40s, 106⅜@106½. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111; Gold, 110⅞@111⅛; Silver, 108@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 805@815; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@91⅛; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@720.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅛@107½; do. 1864, 107@107⅛; do. 1865, 107@107⅛; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109⅜@109½; do. July, 1868, 109⅝@110⅛; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110⅜@111. Gold, 111@111⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.....	111⅛	11·02	A. M.....	111⅛
10·15	"	111⅛	11·09	"	111
10·25	"	111⅛	11·38	"	111⅛
10·42	"	111⅛	11·40	"	111
10·48	"	111	11·45	"	111⅛
10·55	"	111⅛	11·56	"	111
11·00	"	111	12·10	P. M.....	111⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand, and 1050 bushels sold on private terms. Timothy is nominal at $4·75@5. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2 @2·10.

The Flour market is very dull, there being very little demand either for shipment or from the local trade. About 500 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The tone of the Wheat market is steady, but there is not much activity. Sales of 2400 bushels Indiana red at $1·40@1·42 and 4000 bushels do. amber at $1·47@1·50. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western, and Pennsylvania Corn is dull and lower. Sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at 87@88c. and 6800 bushels new do., part at 75@78c. and part on private terms. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 53@55c. 1000 bushels two-rowed New York Barley sold at 91c.

Whisky is firmer and sells at 92c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....56 | 2 P. M.....65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Sch Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Centipede, Doughty, from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hillies.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig J. Means, Eaton, from New York.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, from Savannah, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Rebecca and Harriet, Brannen, from New York.
Schr A. R. Wetmore, Lemon, from Rondout.
Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, from Salem.
Schr Mary P. Hudson, Vaughan, from Boston.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, do.
Schr Emily H. Bartle, Smith, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 29.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Sin

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE LESSON FOR US.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

When the present war began, the French regular army was composed of 9 regiments of Guards, 100 regiments of the line, 3 of Zouaves, 20 of chasseurs, 1 of foreigners, 3 of Turcos, and 3 battalions of light infantry. Of these, there are at present 5 regiments and 3 battalions in Algeria, and 2 regiments have lately arrived in France from Rome. There are also parts of the other regiments remaining which were at depots, and which have since been consolidated or form the nucleus of new regiments. All the rest, that is to say, all the regular troops which took the field, are prisoners. Much as we have been impressed with the great disasters of Sedan and Metz, it still seems inconceivable that of all the military units composing the French army which took the field not one remains unsurrendered. The most renowned army of the world has passed completely under a foreign yoke.

Surely we should be able to draw from a lesson so tremendous something of value for our own future guidance; and America is not wanting in philosophers who are quick to discover the warning there is for us in the fate of France. First in the field is the peace party, advocating an immediate and universal disarmament; the Women's Rights advocates, under the lead of Mrs. Howe, follow next; and we have a woman's convention suggested in which such mighty resolutions are to be given forth that armies with banners are to pause in their courses. King William is to go back to Berlin, and pass his days in ordering his household, and Von Moltke shall return to till his fields. America, unhindered by foreign jealousies, is to pursue that path of greatness which needs only perpetual peace to be sure.

Turning from the dreams of theorists to the world as we find it, we discover that the real lesson for us in the overthrow of France is not that we should abolish armies, but that we should increase the efficiency of those we have. England acted upon that lesson with great promptness; and her Government workshops were applying it long before Metz surrendered. Other European nations have perhaps been less prompt in bending their energies to a new scrutiny of their military organizations, but in general their habit is to profit both by the successes and the defeats of their neighbors.

There is a general fondness in this country for talking of our "unbounded resources." This war teaches us that the largest means quickly find a limit if they are disorganized, and that a powerful nation may be helpless if it is unprepared. We are very far from being emasculated like France. We have our peace men and our peace women; but when the war comes on our Quakers fight and our women embroider the banners, yes, and urge the young men on to the field. We have no desire to quarrel with our neighbors; but a war will always be popular if we are attacked. All this martial energy is valuable if trained—next to worthless if it is untrained, and we have an active enemy. It is not pleasant to think it; but what would have been our fate in the Rebellion if we had had an enemy as prepared and energetic as Prussia? It is true that our geographical position, with Canada on the north, Mexico on the south, and our own coast on each side of us, is immensely in our favor. It is true that our policy in never interfering in the affairs of other nations, and allowing none to meddle in ours, is a policy that all our neighbors agree to with apparent heartiness. But for all that we have wars, and it is our business to carry them on successfully, creditably, and cheaply.

The backbone of a country is the character of its population; train this, and your army is ready. The experience of Europe and of ourselves, both in former and in recent times, shows that this training is not so hard a matter. It would be difficult to introduce here a system like that of Prussia, taking men from their business affairs, subjecting the citizens to disagreeable burdens of duty to the State. But at least we can do something like what England is doing. We have our volunteers, and the power of the President is ample in time of danger. Make our National Guard a trained body—trained not merely in the soldier's step, but in some of the real work of the soldier; and when we have a war, we can do more in three months of preparation than we did in the whole of 1861. If we cannot have a few weeks of real field work every year, as Prussia has, we can at least give point and interest to our existing National Guard, by encouraging the use of arms and giving a stimulus to military feeling. Congress can with great propriety, and, in our opinion, with a very successful result, offer prizes to sharpshooters, the trials to take place under the direction of Army officers. A very small sum spent in this way would produce much greater results than those believe who think that the American is utterly absorbed in making money. The little experience we had at Clifton, New Jersey, proved that competitive target practice interests a great many persons. Stimulated by a small reward, there would be an immense amount of practice all through the year, which in five years would bear the best fruit. Ten thousand dollars spent in prizes in various parts of the country would induce the expenditure of ten times that sum by the people for the purpose of practising. It is not the men who win the prizes that are alone valuable to the country in war time, but the much greater number who have failed. Those too have had instruction in one of the vital duties of the soldier; and in a country where the bounties and pensions are so high as here, the difference of the result in one day's fighting would repay all the country had spent in this sort of preparation for a generation.

THE RICKETY CONDITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

From the results of the late election the rejoicing Democracy are beginning to count their chickens of the next Presidential hatching. If they only hold the States they have carried since 1868 the game is in their hands. And why not? Behold the rickety condition of the Republican party! Mark how it is cut up, distracted, and demoralized by side issues, disappointed office-seekers, and ambitious leaders bolting from the administration. Sumner, the pretentious Sumner, evidently regards General Grant a failure of the class of Andy Johnson; Fenton, it is clear, on account of honest Tom Murphy (Mordecai in the king's gate), is resolved upon a great revenge; the poets of the New York *Evening Post* have lost all faith in the administration and are hot upon the new party trail of free trade, while Greeley will have nothing short of a stout protective tariff; Cox, of Ohio, they say, is ripe for a revolt; Trumbull, of Illinois, is named as a cheap salt and free wool new party aspirant for the succession; Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz in their bolt on universal amnesty and "revenue reform" have revolutionized Missouri beyond recovery; blundering radical leaders have thrown away to the Ku-Klux Klan North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee; negro suffrage has failed to shake the Democracy in Delaware, Maryland, or Kentucky; and lastly, has not Wendell Phillips pronounced the mission of the Republican party accomplished, and the organization broken up?

Have we not here, in all these rebellious elements, the materials for a new party on "revenue reform" which will carry away from General Grant the left wing of his army, and carry in the Democratic ticket? Do we not see from the Democratic journals that Grant is a failure and a humbug of the first water—a greater failure than Louis Napoleon—an ignoramus who hardly knows his right hand from his left; a King Log, with whom the thinking men of his party have become disgusted; a small, peddling politician; or a sort of horse jockey, whose real policy is limited to the manipulation of his gangs of office-holders to secure the next Republican Convention, and to the employment of the United States army to secure his re-election? Are not the Democracy satisfied from this, their estimate of General Grant, that his popularity is gone, that he is completely used up; that Vicksburg and Appomattox Court House will no longer serve him, and that, reinforced by the "revenue reform" Republicans and disappointed office-seekers and other deserters from Grant, the Democracy, looking at the late elections, will in 1872 walk over the course and leave Grant perfectly free to retire to his tanyard at Galena or to his farm in Missouri, or to his Jersey "cottage by the sea?"

Granting all the premises in this budget of Republican blunders, we must accept these conclusions; but the premises are too sweeping. The late elections in reference to 1872 really mean nothing, except that the two parties remain substantially as they were in every State where a square fight has this year been made. Nor have these bolters against General Grant any issue upon which they can fight him under a new party organization. "Revenue reform" is a hollow device, which means in the East a squabble between importers of dry goods and hardware and home manufacturers of the same materials. The importers want the duties on imported goods removed or reduced so that they can get them cheaper to sell again, and the home manufacturers want the existing duties increased or retained in order that they may get good prices for their wares. Out West, where factories of dry goods and hardware are few, and where the consumers embrace nearly the whole population, free trade or the modification of "revenue reform" means something; but the "reform" which would satisfy the extremists of the West and Southwest, as the programme of either party, would alienate the East, from Pennsylvania to Maine, and all the districts embracing the rising manufacturing establishments of the South, from the James river to the Alabama.

In truth, however, the attempt to organize an independent "revenue reform" party has failed with the proclamation of the idea. It has not made even the respectable show of Andy Johnson's independent Philadelphia Convention Conservative party of 1866. The "revenue reform" journals concerned in the movement have come to a parley on finding that they could not swallow the Democratic party, but that the Democratic party must swallow them, and so this new party is an abortion. Then with regard to General Grant and his administration. From the universal hue and cry of the Democratic organs against him, it is manifest that they fully comprehend the fact that while he blocks the way their prospects for 1872 are very slim. Hence the efforts along the whole Democratic line to remove Grant or to weaken his position as the Republican candidate. It is an old trick, but it has never succeeded against a truly popular President; and so it will fail against Grant. From present indications he is sure of the Republican nomination by the unanimous vote of the convention of 1872, and there is nothing in the political situation to indicate that he will be defeated before the people. The people are satisfied that he is an honest President, and that he has done great things in correcting abuses, in saving money upon reduced taxations, and in the work of reducing the national debt. The country, it is true, expects something more than this, but it will suffice for the present that General Grant's administration stands indorsed by the country in the elections for the next Congress.

The Republican party is in a sickly condition, nevertheless: but those small crabs, the fiddlers, will frolic at dead low water. Nor is the Democratic party, as it stands, prepared for the Presidential battle. It has no platform, except that of hostility to General Grant and the party in power; no recognized generalissimo, no plan of operations beyond that of trusting to luck, and no idea of the Presidential battle beyond the hope that "something may turn up" from Tammany Hall—that there is something in Tammany and in her active cash capital and political machinery.

And here we begin to see something of the character and elements of the coming Presidential contest. We see that the great railway corporations are a positive political power; that the central forces of this power are in New York, and that they are in the hands of Tammany Hall. The Western Union Telegraph monopoly is fast becoming another positive political power, and it is fairly within reach of the same party influences as our leading railway corporations. These forces, railway and telegraphic, under the manipulations of Tammany, may neutralize the national banks and bondholders on the other side, and may otherwise seriously demoralize the financial machinery of the Republican party.

We expect these financial party disturbances in the fight of 1872; we look for continued gains to the Democracy South from the negro vote, as the laboring blacks are more and more drawn over to their common interests with their white employers, the Southern landholders. From the industrial relations between laborer and planter it is probable that by the year 1876 something like the old Southern Democratic balance of power will be restored; and it is also probable that by the year 1876, upon the tariff and other questions of revenue and taxation, the Democrats will be in a position that will give them valuable gains in the West. In short, while the prospects for 1872 are still decidedly in favor of General Grant, the prospect for 1876 is as clearly in favor of the Democratic party and its candidate, Hoffman, Smith, Jones or Brown.

In these estimates we have considered only the present political situation and our domestic affairs in reference to the future. But in the interval to 1872 some new issue in our foreign relations may be brought into the foreground, and as General Grant is in the field for another term, it is not likely that upon any other issue he will overlook the public sentiment of the country. From some hints thrown out by General Butler, it is possible that General Grant has "a rod in pickle" for England which, in its application, will revolutionize even the city of New York. If so, we may have something like the unanimous re-election of Monroe in the re-election of Grant, and then, in the break-up of the dominant party, we may have a regular scrub race in 1876, like that of 1824.

JENKINS AT A MURDER TRIAL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We thought we were acquainted with Jenkins. In all of his doublings and devices, his back-door gossips and keyhole peepings, the well-worn rags of poetry and tattered quotations which he was wont to flutter in our eyes, his is the best known of all the tedious familiar figures of the newspaper world, before which he stands, something like the clown in the circus, to tempt the rabble in. We had grown too used to his practices lately to heed them; watched him, without surprise, dodge after princes and Presidents, brides and murderers, run on the trail of a pure woman's reputation, and tear it to pieces as a dog the hare. But a feat of his at the recent trial of the barber Hanlon, in Philadelphia, we confess has moved us to wonder and admiration. He has out-Hugoed Hugo; the powers of fine writing can no further go. The peculiarly sensational facts of the case may have had their influence; the consideration of rape, murder, blood-money offered in open court, all at once seems to have affected our reporter as would absinthe or hashisch. He wildly seizes his pen and proceeds to convert the dirty court-room into a scene in Hades, makes a demon out of the wretched prisoner, and puts the respectable merchants and grocers who constitute the jury cheek by jowl with the Archangel Michael.

"Into the face of the Omnipotent these gentlemen," he tells us, "since the moment of their return to the court-room, did not cease to look. The dread stillness of the place intensified. A bright ray of sunshine shone upon the face of the prisoner. The floating dust revolved like a large squirrel-cage. As by a torch lighting up a dark corner of Hades, Hanlon's face was lit up. Such awaiting for the verdict was never equalled outside the pages of the savant Walter Scott. Guilty! said Mr. Judah Hart, with eyes that streamed with tears. Guilty! said Mr. Winpenny, and, though God had chosen him for his Nemesis, Mr. Winpenny made rendition of the verdict with eyes unused to public tears." Hardly have we recovered from the shock of considering the respectable Mr. Winpenny in his new role of Nemesis, than we are called upon to behold the Hon. Brewster bullying an infant and trampling upon the excoriated and still bleeding heart of a widowed mother, but are speedily relieved by being assured that "Omnipotence, in the shape of Detectives Joshua Taggart and Geo. Smith, checkmated him at every step." Philadelphians have a weakness for hereditary distinction, but the family of this wretched barber, one would naturally suppose, would be occupied at such a moment with other considerations than heraldic pride; but we learn that they were busy in clearing "from their escutcheon the shadow of the gallows tree." After the verdict was rendered, the barber himself immediately assumed the appearance of certain monsters known to Bunyan and Robert Dale Owen, and "also of the Cyclops, though not in physique." "Life, for him, had parted with most of its romance," which we think is very likely. The sun moved its sheen, considerately, so as to deposit a halo on the brow of each individual juror, as "though Justice had placed on each a coronal of gold." "The tableau was remarkably dramatic," we are told, and we have no doubt of it. Our neighbors must be as successful in their court-room spectacular effects as Fisk with his whirling legs and tulle and red lights.

Seriously, we call attention to this petty matter not to laugh at it; but because it is a sign of a great and growing evil among us. Hanlon's trial deserved attention from all thoughtful men. He was either an innocent man trapped and done to death by a gang of detectives and convicts, whose price of blood money and pardons was insured to them by a system peculiar, we hope, to Philadelphia practice, or, if guilty, his case, and that of others similar to his, call for earnest and zealous consideration of both physicians and Christians. If guilty, he was a moral maniac—a creature cast in the shape of a man, but in whose nature bestial passions had at birth hopelessly overpowered any counteracting elements of humanity. How far such men are to be held responsible, whether they are sane or insane, is a problem which demands our attention more than any other. But crime, instead of being regarded as the fatal disease of the body politic, which calls for treatment by all the wisdom and skill among us, is handed over now as a subject fit only for the reporter to play fantastic tricks over, and with which he may amuse and debase a gaping crowd.

It is useless, we know, to either jeer at or to censure the degraded idea of journalism which moulds and shapes many of the minor newspapers, the most revolting expression of which is the treatment of the daily reporters of subjects both grave and terrible, which should never reach the public eye. The men write as Harlequin dances, because they must live, and because the public prefer such writing and such dancing to better things. It is not Harlequin nor his compeers in the literary world, then, on whom we should lay the guilt or the responsibility.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

From the N. Y. Sun.

There is a serene joy in the glory of a political triumph; and if its fruits could be distributed with such wise discretion as to leave no heartburnings among the victors, how delightful it would be! But there is a worm at the root of every human plant, and the laurel of victory ever pales its lustre beneath the insidious workings of the worms of jealousy and envy.

Our Republican neighbors over the river have just been rejoicing, even "with joy and singing," over such a political success as is seldom vouchsafed to them in that State of confirmed Democratic ideas and prejudices. But already there are signs of the presence of that insidious foe which causes laurels to wither, and brings a blight upon the most exuberant vegetation. The whole State, from Sussex to Cape May, is agitated over the question, Who shall be United States Senator? The award of Paris that gave the golden apple to the fascinating Venus brought such mischief through the machinations of the despised and rejected divinities, that it set a captured city in flames, and involved its people in an Iliad of woes. Let us hope that the Legislative Paris, in awarding this golden apple of the Senatorship, not indeed to the handsomest, but to the most worthy, may not bring upon the Republican citadel of New Jersey any such calamity. No doubt there are Copperhead Cassandras of the male sex who, like the Trojan prophetess, because "their ears have been licked by serpents," suppose they have the gift of foretelling future events, and who are already filling the air with predictions of Republican disaster. May the New Jersey Legislature be so governed by wisdom in their election as to avoid those dissensions and exasperations that are always pregnant with ruin to a party organization.

To do this, their choice should fall upon a man who stands high in the public regard, who towers above his fellows, and is of such commanding intellectual presence that the mere announcement of his selection will silence the mutterings of discontent and still the heartburnings of jealousy. The Republican party has such men, and in the selection of either Mr. Frelinghuysen or Mr. Cortlandt Parker will fulfill to its fullest measure this duty. The Senate is no place for illiterate retired manufacturers, whose only claim upon their party appears to be in the weight of their money bags, and who seem to be selected as the Great Mogul selected his prime ministers, by the metallic weight of their purses. Sancho Panza thought he could govern an island until he tried it, and then he was fain to retire with the wise proverb on his lips, that "no man should stretch his feet beyond his sheet." Lord Chesterfield somewhere remarks "that men are not made ridiculous from their real, but from their affected characters." A humpback is only ridiculous under a fine coat, and a limited, uncultivated intellect, when it essays to put itself in mortifying contrast with loftier intelligences. The Democratic party in New Jersey years ago made itself superlatively ridiculous when it sent to the Senate a man whose only wealth consisted in the mere accumulations of years of honest toil, and whose lack of education and culture was only made more patent by being brought into direct comparison with the brightest intellects of the age.

Both the gentlemen we have named as worthy of Senatorial honors have reached the highest honors of a profession which tasks the understanding and develops the mental faculties to the highest degree. They have both been long and prominently before the public in the political affairs of the State, and are both acknowledged by public acclaim to be able and eloquent exponents of the political creed of the party that has now secured the ascendancy in the Legislature. They are both prompt and vigorous debaters, and familiar with the duties of a Senator. One of them has already served with distinction in the national councils, and has been thought worthy to fill the highest diplomatic position abroad. Both are refined and cultivated gentlemen, adorned with all the gentle courtesies of life.

It really appears to us, looking at the whole question with an honest regard for the reputation both of the nation and the State, that out of all the candidates named the legislative choice should fall upon one of these two gentlemen. The Republicans of the New Jersey Legislature may rest assured that it is only such a selection as this that can avoid the exasperations of envy and jealousy sure to arise upon the selection of inferior men. The force of the general public accord in the eminent fitness of the choice always overwhelms and crushes out of sight the evil spirits that might be disposed to create dissension and disorder.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
8 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 tps

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 26

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y] SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 622 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.

SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.

Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 50; Stove, $7 75; Nut, $6 50.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $6 25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6 75; Stove, $7; Nut, $6.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. (8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4 75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR FINE. SEASONED CLEAR FINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 11s

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DREDGES, SCOWS, AND ROW-BOATS.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 24, 1870.

Proposals are invited and will be received until 12 M., and will be opened at 12½ P. M., on the 16th day of December, 1870, from persons wishing to purchase the four Dredge Boats, Susquehanna, Potomac, Patapsco, and Chesapeake, belonging to the United States, for the Patapsco river improvement; also, eleven Dumping Scows, marked by numbers, from 1 to 11, inclusive; also, four Row-boats, marked by letters, from A to D, inclusive. Separate proposals will be received for single Dredges, Scows, and Row-boats, or for *lots* consisting of specified Dredges, Scows, and Row-boats.

The property can be seen upon application to the undersigned. Property to be delivered at once to purchaser upon payment of price in cash. Bidders who wish it can be present at the opening. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Proposals to be *sealed* and *in duplicate*, and to be addressed to

Major WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Engineer Office,
11 25 6t Third story Union Bank Building.

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS
J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of th season. 9 23 thstuf

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 t

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 1, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, December 2.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 3, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 3.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, December 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 20.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 9 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.			
Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	36
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4s No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4f

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11s

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 S. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17s No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
12 15 1m DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Among the bills returned by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court yesterday was one against Isaac N. Phillips, charged with opening a letter and embezzling its contents, and one against Benjamin Smith and Harry P. Cassidy, charged with making a false certificate for a widow's arrearages of pay. The bill charging Lieutenant Errickson with perjury was returned ignored.

—Ellen Harding (colored) was struck on the head last night with an axe, in the hands of a colored woman named Mary Johnson, and severely wounded. She was taken to the Hospital, and her assailant was locked up for a hearing.

—Mr. George W. L. Johnson met with a serious accident on Sunday evening. While crossing the street, at Tenth and Spring Garden streets, he slipped and fell, causing a compound fracture of the leg above the ankle.

—Adeline Crane, sixty years old, was run over by a wagon at Second and Christian streets last evening, and severely injured about the face. She was taken to No. 918 South Third street. The driver was arrested, and held to bail by Alderman Lutz for a further hearing.

—Henry Frelus, while working yesterday on the bow of the steam frigate Powhatan, fell to the rafting below and sustained internal injuries.

—Sealed proposals were received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways up to noon yesterday, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Third street, from the north line of Susquehanna avenue to the sewer in Diamond street. At the meeting of the Committee on Highways of City Councils, held in the afternoon, the proposals were opened and read and the contract will be awarded to Mr. James Kennedy, he being the lowest bidder. The sewer is to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111¼.

—At the session of the United States Supreme Court yesterday no opinions were delivered.

—A meeting of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners will shortly be held in Washington.

—Very little decrease, if any, will be shown by the estimates of expenditures for the coming fiscal year.

—A despatch from Montgomery, Ala., says that the wheels of government are locked, and that two sets of officers claim the right to discharge the functions of State.

—Minister Roberts, of Spain, was married last evening in New York to Miss Angela Terry, at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, in the presence of a large and distinguished audience.

—The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his recent annual report, expresses gratification at being able to represent the country generally as being productive and prosperous to a high degree.

—The revenue reformers had a banquet at Delmonico's, in New York, last evening, and they took advantage of the occasion to give forth their views bearing on the cause which they have espoused.

—Already the appropriation for the meteorological record has been expended. The Western Union Company, however, will continue to transmit the intelligence until Congress meets. Several hundred thousand dollars per annum, it is said, will be required to maintain it properly.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE WAR IN FRANCE—THE BATTLES ON THE LOIRE—GREAT PRUSSIAN VICTORIES—KING WILLIAM CONFIRMS THEM—THE BRITISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS—A CABINET REORGANIZATION UNAVOIDABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Queen continues resolutely opposed to a war with Russia. Granville demands the presence of France at any conference on the Eastern question. If this is insisted on, no conference can be held until peace is declared between France and Prussia. It is believed at the Prussian Legation in London that a conference is certain. The neutral powers will apply such pressure to France as will render it impossible for her to refuse to acquiesce.

The Sublime Porte is represented as dissatisfied with the delay and hesitation of the Allies in indorsing its proposals to assume the offensive against Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 28—11·30 P. M.—There is no truth in the report that an attempt had been made on the life of King William, but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered. The affair is kept quiet. The particulars have transpired, and it is reported the King and his staff have removed from Versailles to Meaux.

No trains are allowed to run on the railways between the Seine and Loire, except for the transportation of troops and munitions of war.

There are now no German troops in the forest of Ardennes.

The siege train used at Thionville is on the way to Montmedy.

The village of Versigny, near La Fere, was burned to the ground before the surrender of the fortress.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—(Special to the New York *Herald*.)—After an inharmonious session the Cabinet meeting broke up, to meet on Wednesday. Granville has gone to Windsor again to-night to confer with the Queen. A rumor prevails that Lowe, Bright, and Cardwell are likely to go out of the Cabinet. They refuse to make war at any price, while Granville insists that Russia must be compelled to withdraw the letters before even a congress can be assented to by England.

It is said the council to-morrow, to be presided over by the Queen, is a formal meeting to be held for business, and has no connection with Russian affairs. Prussia's reply is nervously and anxiously awaited. The rumor of Russia's willingness to submit to a Congress is believed to be groundless.

The *Herald* correspondent at Vienna, on the 28th, reports that Bismarck, by direction of the King, has addressed a letter to Gortschakoff, expressing a desire for Russia to accept Prussia's mediation, pledging Prussian influence, in that event, to secure such alterations or modifications of the treaty as will satisfy Russia.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The North German Parliament granted the extraordinary war credit demanded by the Government, by a vote of 178 to 9. The only opposition came from socialists and democratic members.

Delbruck announced the ratification by the Federal council of the union of Wurtemburg with the confederation. He stated that the adhesion of Bavaria would be considered on Wednesday. Bavaria retains an independent military jurisdiction under her King, but the organization, drill, equipment, etc., of her army are to be modified to conform to the Prussian system.

Evening papers contain a rumor that an attempt has been made by a Bavarian soldier to shoot the King of Prussia. The publication of correspondence from the seat of war by German newspapers is prohibited.

A Cabinet meeting was held here to-day, at which it was agreed that Gortschakoff's last despatch should not be considered as removing the question of Russia's demand from the sphere of diplomacy.

The Vienna Cabinet is not unfavorable to a conference of the Powers on principle, but presses the settlement of preliminary questions.

Despatches from Constantinople say the Sultan and Grand Vizier show alarm at the situation, counting on a peaceful solution.

The British Government has bought all gunpowder cotton in the market. Lead advanced to £23 per ton.

Financiers say immense supplies of arms and munitions of war have arrived at the Russian ports in the Black Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The reports of German successes in the battles around Amiens are confirmed by a despatch from King William, which, however, gives no particulars. In the fight at Druy the Prussians had 30,000 men, not 3000.

LONDON, Nov. 29—12·30 A. M.—News has just arrived that Amiens has been occupied by the German troops under General Groben. The following was issued previously by the Prefect of Somme:—

Citizens—The day of trial has arrived. In spite of all our efforts, Amiens must fall into the enemy's hands. The Army of the North is retreating—the National Guards disarming. I leave you, but will soon return. Be calm and confident. France will be saved.

LONDON, Nov. 29—3 30 A. M.—A great battle is imminent, if not already in progress, between Chateaudun and Montargis. At last accounts from the Army of the Loire the French were buoyant and confident of the result.

A detachment of 8000 Prussians is reported at Chateau-Regnault, twenty-eight kilometres from Tours.

The German right occupies Montargis, still threatening the French in the forest of Cercottes.

Prince Frederick Charles' army has been strongly reinforced with field artillery.

The Prefect of the Department of the Loire-et-Cher reported on the 26th that the Prussians were at Mondanbleur, Lachapelle, and Vicomtesse. On the day before they were at Romilly and Douzy, with the object of apparently turning Vendome and supporting the advance at Tours. On the 25th they entered St. Calais and appeared at Mamers, whence they proceeded to St. Cosme. The commander of the National Guards at St. Calais has been dismissed for preventing a defense of the place, and the municipal council has been dissolved. The commandant of Evreux has been cashiered for surrendering the town to the enemy.

Drouyn de L'Huys writes that he has not given in his adhesion to the French Provisional Government, but he wishes it every success. He denies that there is any truth in the reports of his visit to the Empress Eugenie.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4·30 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says England and Austria have firmly but courteously denied Russia's right to withdraw from the treaty of 1856. The result is evident in the lowering of the tone of the Russian press. It is quite possible Russia may seek an honorable retreat.

The billiard match between J. Roberts, Jr., and Joseph Bennett, for the championship, was won by the latter by 95 points.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—(Special to the New York *Tribune*.)—In the Cabinet the opposition to any warlike policy has greatly increased. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says positively that there will be no war, or if there is, some other Chancellor of the Exchequer will bring in the budget. John Bright's resignation probably hinges on the decision for or against war, and the Queen's influence is all for peace. Prussia is wholly for a conference. A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, announcing a probable congress, is confirmed by advices from Versailles. Prussia will agree to almost anything concerning the manner or place of conference, which she insists is the only reasonable method of dealing with the whole question. Russia is not likely to object to this proposal, which promises to secure to her all that she desires.

The *Tribune* correspondent at Versailles writes, on the 26th, that the feeling there on the Eastern question is that England makes too much of a small matter, and that war is impossible. The report of a secret Russo-Prussian treaty is premature. Whatever understanding may exist an actual treaty can only be provoked by meddling with German rights of conquest.

GERMAN CONSTANCY.

From the London Spectator.

There is one quality in this German army, this marvellous weapon which the Hohenzollerns have forged and reforged for a hundred years till it is to other armies what a Damascus scimitar is to a regulation sword, which has scarcely yet received the admiration it deserves, and that is its constancy. It is a quality other than courage, a quality which supplements and intensifies courage, upon which German leaders rely when, as at Speicheren, they order charges by comparatively small forces, because the constant renewal of attack bewilders and daunts the most determined foe. Such tactics in a French army would be ruinous, and with any army except the German they would be full of risk. It would be dangerous with other troops to order, as has been done before Paris, that the men first attacked shall retreat on the main body, or, as before Metz, that a regiment shall hold its position, whatever happens, until supports arrive. Nothing but absolute confidence in the constancy of the men thus devoted, certainty that they will not yield until they are dead, could make it safe, or wise, or even possible to invest Metz or Paris as Von Moltke has had the daring to do—to surround ten men in a clump, as it were, by ten men in a line. Even with such men as the Germans the arrangement shows a trace of contempt for the enemy, and with soldiers less constant it would be ruinous. We venture to say, in no spirit of boastfulness, that if the men inside Metz or Paris were Englishmen or Americans—men, that is, of the Teutonic merits and demerits, or Irishmen—that is, men who once in action rise out of themselves into higher beings, Von Moltke's daring would yet be condemned by the event. As it was, when at Grandes Tapes the French for once exhibited the old *furia Francese*—the terrible passion for victory which has built up French reputation—the Kummer Brigade had to place their backs to the wall, accept the situation, and die these, to save the besiegers from a great disaster. They did it: and we question if any other troops would, unless clearly aware, and indeed clearly told, that they were fighting as a forlorn hope—were to die for a great end. The Hohenzollerns seem to have brigades in which each man shows the forlorn-hope spirit, which is in its essence not courage, for the man may be despairing, but constancy in its highest military development. The quality has been still more effectively though less strikingly shown in the entire conduct of the siege of Metz. Rarely in history has there been such a scene as the letters from the besiegers' lines reveal. Whatever intrigues may have been going on in the cloudy regions of diplomacy, the army encamped round Metz only knew that it was enclosing by a circle of encampments each comparatively weak an army nearly as strong as itself, which at Vionville had fought with determined daring, and which occupied an absolutely impregnable position. It knew that at any hour of any night it might be forced to fight for existence, as the Kummer Brigade had done, it had no clear theory as to the duration of the siege, and it was, and knew it was, enduring heavier privations than the enemy. The German plan of camping in the open, without tents, tells heavily on the comfort of the troops. Great numbers were no doubt housed in the villages about, but for the majority the only protection was a hut of straw, pervious, after a time, to the rain, which for a large part of the siege fell in torrents. The food, though it never failed, was never plentiful, and never "luxurious" enough, wine and beer, whether bad or good in themselves, being, next to minute doses of morphia or great doses of quinine, the best preservatives against malaria. The ground was a sea of mud, covered with ordure and rotting carcases. The Germans either do not understand or despise sanitary arrangements, and at one moment there was fear of an outbreak of cholera. Typhus did break out, but the grand foe of the army was dysentery, perhaps of all non-infectious diseases the one which most rapidly tends to destroy spirit. So terrific were the ravages of this disease in places where the men were compelled to drink Moselle water, that a single company, 250 men, invalided 80, and the rate of invaliding rose for weeks to 500 a day, and during one week to 800—a fact we give on the authority of a surgeon and an English member of Parliament present on the spot. The Germans dread death by disease even more than most men, their intense domesticity increasing the natural depression which every surrounding circumstance tended to deepen. "I must admit," writes to us a correspondent who knows Germans and Germany as few men know them, "my decided impression, on first arrival before Metz, was that I had got into an army in course of destruction by disease; I heard of nothing but dysentery and typhus amongst men—but rinderpest amongst the countless herds of cattle driven together from the uttermost corners of Europe to give food to this great German host. A more utterly plague-stricken spectacle it is not within human imagination to conceive than that presented at first sight, with rain pouring down in torrents, by Remilly; its streets one slough of thick chocolate-colored slush reaching over the ankle, one ambulance after the other with sick and wounded being dragged slowly by exhausted horses through the ruts of impassable roads, a dead cow fetid with the exhalations of distemper before the doorstep of your quarters, and the atmosphere redolent with a combined stench of putrid miasma and carbolic acid. The place seemed one cesspool and one pest-house. However, the cow was removed, a fresh expenditure of carbolic acid was made in the den allotted by the Etape Commandant, and I have spent several nights with impunity—I can't say comfort—where at first I shuddered to put a foot; and from here, at my leisure, I have been able to look round myself." At leisure he found that the German surgeons were carefully forwarding every man struck by dysentery to hospitals within the border; but this plan, though it saved the nation from severe loss, tended to reduce the besieging army. Nevertheless, through seventy days of these horrors, discipline, wariness, and even cheerfulness never failed; the officers were always ready, the men snatched what little distraction they could from trifles, from letters, from searching boxes of home gifts, and when the hour of action came turned out, with unwetted rifles, as firm as on parade, ready, if need be, to die rather than move without superior order. The Red Prince, a hard man, but a sound soldier, was everywhere; the officers did their best for their men, venturing even to forbid useless exposure; and it is a moral certainty that had duty required that army to lie there, wasting slowly away, the last battalion would have met the enemy as coolly as the first. It was a very triumph of morale, a far more conclusive proof than any victory of the strength of the weapon Germany now wields. Sedan was a triumph of tactics. In the next war, Von Moltke may be replaced by a Von Wrangel; but if the men are there, of that temper, and in that discipline, to defeat them will overtask the best troops in the world. Beside such constancy, the story told this week of the Bavarian artillerymen who, when their ammunition was exhausted, formed in line in front of their guns and sang the "Wacht am Rhein" at the stretch of their lungs under a hail of shot, reads to us like a piece of puerile bravado. Doubtless daring is the necessity of armies, but men may be daring without possessing that cool, Northern endurance against which mere valor shatters itself in vain. Such men to be defeated must be killed.

Precisely the same scene, in a milder form, is being witnessed before Paris. The besieging army strikes all observers as being stretched out in a line dangerously weak. It is acknowledged that if any one corps were attacked in great force, it would be "hours" before the corps to right and left of it could lend it efficient aid; yet Von Moltke is not afraid, he knows to a certainty the corps attacked will die there before it will yield, and the investment being a necessity, he runs the needful risk. The winter is coming, the communications are long, the Germans are beginning to suffer heavily from sickness, tedium, and homesickness—all German letters refer to this latter evil—but there are no complaints no shrinkings, none of those "murmurs" which in a camp of Southern soldiers would compel their leaders to a rash attack to "keep up the spirits of their men." They have to endure, and they endure, with a cool constancy, to which the only drawback seems to be that it solidifies sometimes into a callousness which is as near cruelty as the Northern temperament will admit, and though it has not the vileness of cruelty, has many of its effects. There is something almost Scotch in the way in which the German officers seem to regret the waste of gunpowder and shells from the forts, as if it were a "sinful wasting of the mairicles" rather than a source of danger to themselves. An army wholly of Lowland Scotchmen would be amazingly like them in everything except the recklessness with which they seem to order executions. No Southern army would ever show this peculiar temper, this quiet endurance of the inevitable, as if, for example, Von Moltke had ordered a supply of hail in furtherance of his plans; and no army of any kind, unless discipline had become at once a conviction and a habit. Whatever the result of this war, one thing, at least, is certain, that the most efficient army which ever yet appeared in the world has been formed by a State in which no officer or soldier under fifty ever saw a shot fired in anger. It is an army of English navvies educated and disciplined into utter self-control.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·03	MOON SETS	11·43
SUN SETS	4·34	HIGH WATER	7·17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 2
Guiding Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov. 3
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
America	Bremen	New York	Nov. 12
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov. 15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 15
France	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16
Prussian	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 13
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Nov. 29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 1
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Dec. 1
Geo. Wash'n	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 3
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 13

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Virginia, Hunter, Charleston, Souder & Adams

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore. A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Sabino, Currier, Barbadoes, S. L. Merchant & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—George Baxter; Jeptha B. Sears; James Abbott; and Allen McFall. Saw bark Elgin ashore on Henlopen. At the Overfalls, an English bark bound up, name unknown; brig E. F. Dunbar, from Georgetown, S. C., below the Ledge; and schr John Shay, from Charleston, below Reedy Island.

Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Fenton, 3 days from Newbern, N. C., with mdse. to Chas. Hasham & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Margaret, Blakeney, from New York, in ballast.

Br. bark J. F. Smith, Howard, 48 days from Liverpool, with coal to Penrose, Massey & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Bark Annie Augusta, Creighton, 21 days from Milk River, Jam., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, from Bangor, with lumber to Perry & Packard.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, 6 days from Savannah, with mdse. to David Cooper.

Schr Sarah Ball, Gilman, 5 days from Bangor, with potatoes to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Nellie, Keen, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr William S. Mason, McNitt, 2 days fm Milton, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr E. H. Bloxom, Bloxom, 1 day fm Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr W. Townsend, Lolles, 1 day from Frederica, with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 28. — Seventeen barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

R. Beckwith, with iron ore, for Bridgeton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 28.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:—

D. W. C. Stephens, L. D. Cummings, W. Petrie, Bella McChesney, Frank Clark, J. T. Easton, Chas. W. Norman, and A. H. Griswold, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 29. — The Nightingale and Andy Johnson, with coal, for New York, and 5 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday.

L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 28. — Passing in this A. M., a bark and one schr., Boston boat at 8·15 A. M.

In harbor, brig Hunter, 19 days from Tuspanmex, for orders, and five schrs.

Bark Elgin is still aground, and discharging cargo. The Howard reports brig E. F. Dunbar, fm Georgetown, passed in last night. In harbor, schr C. H. Farnsworth, from Jamaica for Philadelphia.

Wind N. W.; very light. Thermometer, 52.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Virginia, Sommers, from Liverpool 11th inst., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Nevada, Green, from New York, at Queenstown 26th inst.—not the Nebraska, as before reported.

Fr. steamer Lafayette, Rousseau, from New York 15th, at Brest 27th inst. for Havre.

Steamers Herman Livingston, from New York, and Saragossa, from Baltimore, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer George Cromwell, Clapp, from New York, at New Orleans 28th inst.

Steamer City of Galveston, Eldridge, from New York, at Galveston 23d inst.—not as before.

Steamer Wilmington, Cole, for New York, sailed from Galveston 25th inst.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Hayden, from New York for Mobile, at Fernandina 26th inst.

Steamer Mississippi, Henry, for New York, cl'd at New Orleans 23d inst.

Steamers El Cid, Nickerson; Mary Sanford, Chadwick; and Fairbanks, Howes, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 25th inst.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 27th inst.

Brig C. C. Colson, Payson, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Savannah 23th inst., with lumber.

Brig Arcstook, Bryant, for Philadelphia soon, at Key West 16th inst.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, at Portland 25th inst. fm Portsmouth, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Charm, Studley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 26th inst.

Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 23d inst.

Schr Julia A. Crawford, Young, hence, at Greenport, L. I., 23d inst.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Wixen, from Providence for New York, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.

Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, hence, at Norfolk 25th instant.

Schr General Grant, Colburn, hence, at Richmond 26th inst.

Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, from Jacksonville, at New York 27th inst.

Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, from Alexandria, at New York 27th inst.

Schr John P. Ford, Gallagher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.

Schrs John Stockham, Price, for Philadelphia, and Nadab, Cheney, for New Castle, Del., sailed from Newburyport 24th inst.—not as before.

Schr Ann E. Valentine, Bayles, at Jacksonville 21st inst., from St. Augustine.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst. for Charleston.

Schrs A. M. Edwards, Henson, and Caroline Hall, Daisy, for Philadelphia; and H. G. Ely, McAllister, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from Richmond 26th inst.

Schrs A. C. Noyes, Baker, and A. C. Hazard, Burgess, from Fall River; Alexander, Baker; J. M. Taylor, Fowler; and A. S. Cannon, Hart, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.

Schrs Eugene Borda, Brown, from Fall River; J. B. Allen, Case, from Pawtucket; Alabama, Vangilder, and A. S. Cannon, Harp, from Providence; Wind, Warwick, from Hartford; and Alexander, Baker, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia; and Billow, Eldridge, from New Haven for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.

Schrs Margaret Tracy, Hagen, hence for New Haven; Nightingale, Malone, do. for Bridgeport; Abraham, Perkins, do. for New London; H. Elliott, Granger, do. for Salem; E. Nickerson, Nickerson, do. for Boston; and Charles E. Smith, Hanson, do. for Providence, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Nebraska, at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown brought 61 passengers.

Steamer Baltimore, at Baltimore from Bremen, brought 75 passengers.

Brig Sharp, Burns, 75 days from Buenos Ayres, at New York yesterday. Oct. 26, lat. 60 N., long. 43, passed two puncheons with numbers 295 painted in black on the head, evidently thrown from some vessel and marked to attract attention, as the number, by the Code of Signals, means to report to Lloyd's.

Schr Glaucus, before reported sunk in the Hudson River, off Sing Sing, was bound to New York. She was struck by a squall, and went down in 60 feet water. Efforts are being made to raise the vessel.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Lisle, of schr Charles L. Hulse, at Providence from Elizabethport, reports that his vessel struck a sunken rock, opposite Watch Hill, between two buoys, 24th inst., causing her to leak. At the time she was drawing less than nine feet, and he thinks if she had been drawing six inches more water she must have bilged. We have heard of other vessels striking the same rock, some of them receiving considerable damage. As the rock is a dangerous one to vessels navigating Long Island Sound, it is to be hoped that those whose duty it is to look after such matters will lose no time in placing a buoy on so dangerous an obstruction.—*Providence Post.*

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRYRCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton. Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M., 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6 35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, November 21, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport		7 25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		7 40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		12·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·25 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport		10·00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·40 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven		8 15 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury		2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9·40 A. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will leave and arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Way, Reading, and Allentown	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	8·15	Reading & Potts. Acc	10·20
Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	12 30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	3 30	Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	4 30
Pottstown Accom.	4 00	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	7·00
Reading & Potts. Acc	4·45	Harrisburg, Pottsv'e, and Allentown Acc	9 10
ON SUNDAYS.		ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3 15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 Noon, and 4 P. M.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 Noon, and 4·00 P. M.

For Mount Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST

Trains leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 45 and 10 05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8 10, and 10 50 A. M., and 2·50 P. M.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·00 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street. 11 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 5, 4·05, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 and 9½ down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8½ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·10, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 2·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·40 A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·20, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7½ A. M.

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

SOME years ago the mismanagement of the Almshouse by the old Board of Guardians, known as the "Board of Buzzards," created so much scandal that a total reform was effected, and the appointment of the Guardians was placed in the hands of the courts. This arrangement apparently worked well, and until lately there have been no serious complaints about the conduct of affairs at the Almshouse. The reports of the meetings of the Board of Guardians for some time past, however, have indicated that there is a screw loose somewhere, and that a little ventilation of the method of managing the Almshouse under the present dispensation would do no harm, at least. At the meetings of the board most of the allegations of mismanagement and demands for reform have come from Mr. Edward T. Parker, who appears to be considered by his colleagues as a nuisance who needs to be suppressed. We consequently find that Mr. Parker has considerable difficulty in getting a hearing when he has a complaint to make, and that when he cannot be restrained from talking in any other way the board will adjourn. Now Mr. Parker may be a very troublesome fellow, as efforts have been made to represent him, but there has generally been a good deal of point in his remarks, and the conduct of the other members of the board towards him has been such as to excite a suspicion that they did not care to interest themselves in correcting the evils he complained of. In the *Post* of this morning an interview with Mr. Parker is reported, and he is represented as telling a very straightforward story about the affairs of the Almshouse, and he makes some revelations that indicate a state of things not far removed from the disgraceful condition that existed under the rule of the "Board of Buzzards." Very grave charges are brought against the officers of the house, who, according to Mr. Parker, work the paupers for their own profit, who are engaged in various money-making speculations that ought to be put a stop to, who defraud the paupers and the city in the quality as well as the quantity of the meat purchased, and who otherwise demean themselves in a manner deserving not only of censure but of severe punishment. Mr. Parker asserts that "the officers of the house have formed a regular ring, and that the whole system is one of mismanagement, waste, peculation, corruption, and oppression." He states that ninety-five out of every one hundred foundlings that come to the Almshouse never live to five years of age, from want of proper nourishment regularly given at proper intervals; that their medicine is not administered properly; and that their milk is diluted with twenty-five gallons of water to one hundred of milk. These and other charges of like character cannot be passed over in silence, and the Board of Guardians must give some explanation or rest under the imputation of countenancing them. The subject, however, should not be left in the hands of the Board of Guardians, who may be interested in presenting a whitewashed report, but a thorough investigation should be made by disinterested outsiders, and if Mr. Parker's charges should be proved to be true, measures must be adopted to place the management of the Almshouse upon a proper footing. The city of Philadelphia cannot afford to submit to the scandal of another "Board of Buzzards," and paying as we do thousands of dollars yearly for the support of the Almshouse, waste, peculation, and other corrupt practices must be put a stop to, if there is any way of doing it. It is certainly a suspicious and discreditable sign that Mr. Parker, with such a list of serious complaints as he presents, is always choked off at the meetings of the board whenever he makes a demand for an investigation, and the plain statement of the mismanagement which he made to the reporters of the *Post* merits the belief of the community until it is proved conclusively that he is mistaken.

THE ROW IN ALABAMA.

THE Republicans of the South seem to be as much in need of reconstruction as the Rebels. Reinforced by an immense vote and protected by the armies of the United States, they manage to dissipate enormous majorities by selfish or stupid dissensions, and after they have provoked defeat they appeal to Congress or the courts for relief from their self-imposed dilemmas. The latest illustration of these disastrous proclivities is furnished by the recent proceedings in Alabama. In a fair contest, managed with a reasonable degree of adroitness and an avoidance of dissensions among the Republican politicians, that State can poll a very decided Republican majority. But the Democrats at the late election carried their whole State ticket, according to the official return, by majorities ranging from 1429 to 4459. This result is acquiesced in by all Republicans so far as it affects all officers except the Governor and State Treasurer; but the present Republican incumbents of these positions have obtained an injunction from the courts to prevent the count of the returns which would exclude them, in the hope that their lease of power will thus be prolonged. We scarcely know on what pretext this desperate device was adopted, but if we can believe the despatch sent from Montgomery, many Republican members of the Legislature and respectable Republican voters are bitterly opposed to this attempt to nullify the results of the election, and the ill feeling thus generated threatens to breed a new crop of dissensions in the Republican organization from which it may never recover. It is a notable fact in these unfortunate difficulties that the colored voters rarely or never cause them. They originate nine times out of ten in the greedy selfishness or vain ambition of dishonest or inflated Southern white Republican politicians; and these men have done more injury to the cause which they profess to love, during the last five years, than all the Rebels south of Mason and Dixon's line.

A PRACTICAL CASE involving indirectly the free zone question has recently been reported to Washington by the Deputy Collector at Brownsville, Texas. He has seized an American vessel for acts which in his judgment prove that it has been using the Mexican free zone facilities for smuggling goods into this country, whereupon the Mexican Consul at Brownsville sets up a pretext that this vessel is the lawful prize of the Mexican Government on account of alleged infringements of Mexican laws. This is probably a mere dodge to rescue the vessel, and we hope that our Government will bluntly refuse to release her. Since the greasers on our Southwestern frontier have avowed their determination to give us as much trouble as possible, they are entitled to no favors at our hands. They are a desperate set of thieves, and in all controversies that arise with them it is safe to presume that they are guilty of wrong-doing until their innocence is clearly established by unimpeachable evidence. They have solemnly resolved to badger and cheat Uncle Sam, and it is nearly time to give them another Cherubusco or Buena Vista.

NEWS comes from Nevada that the boundary line between that State of great extent and meagre population and the charming regions of Utah has recently been run in such a manner as to throw under Brigham Young's dominion certain districts which at the late Nevada election polled a majority of several hundred for the Democratic candidate for Congress. As the contest was close, it is supposed that this discovery will change the result, and install in the Capitol during the sessions of the next Congress a Republican instead of a Democrat. If this expectation is fulfilled it will probably be the first instance on record in which a popular verdict has been reversed by a boundary line adjustment, and it will set some of our sharp politicians to thinking whether plans may not be devised to extend the happy Nevada expedient to other desperate cases.

THE PREFECT of a French district which has recently been overrun by the Germans has issued a model proclamation. He says:—"Amiens must fall into the enemy's hands. The Army of the North is retreating, the National Guards disarming. I leave you, but will soon return. Be calm and confident. France will be saved." This is tall talk for the land of the Napoleon who issued the most famous of war bulletins.

QUEEN VIC has put her little foot down against a war on the Eastern question. She has grown tired of being the only sovereign in the world without influence in the public affairs of the country she presumably governs, and it is such a rare thing for her to dabble in politics that the people of Great Britain will scarcely fail to follow her leadership on the new issue.

OUR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—On another page we publish an appeal signed by Bishop Simpson, of the M.E. Church, General Meade, Mayor Fox, and George H. Stuart, Esq., to the charitable public in behalf of the Asylum for Soldiers' Orphans at Gettysburg. It should meet with a prompt and hearty response from a generous public.

THE VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The official returns of the recent election in Massachusetts have been published. The vote for Governor was as follows:—

William Claflin, Rep.	79 549
John Quincy Adams, Dem.	48,680
Wendell Phillips, Temperance and Labor Reform	21,946
Total vote	150,175
Claflin over Adams	30,869
Claflin over both	8,923

The vote for Governor in 1869 was as follows:—

William Claflin, Rep.	74,106
John Quincy Adams, Dem.	50,701
E. M. Chamberlain, Labor Reform	13,667
Total vote	138,476
Claflin over Adams	23,405
Claflin over both	9,833

In 1868 the vote for Governor stood 132,121 for Claflin to 63,266 for Adams—a majority of 68,855. The vote for the Republican candidates for Congress at the recent election, with their majorities over all opposition and the majorities in 1868, was as follows:—

Dist.	Rep. Vote.	Maj.	Maj. '68.
1—James Buffington	8,284	3,690	3,489
2—Oakes Ames	9,367	3,267	3,890
3—Ginery Twitchell	6,233	327	2,184
4—Sam. Hooper	8,025	1,732	2,736
5—Benj. F. Butler	8,333	2,960	6,237
6—N. P. Banks	10,548	4,791	6,746
7—George M. Brooks	8,406	2,356	6,218
8—George F. Hoar	8,487	2,476	9,383
9—W. B. Washburn	10 903	6,324	13,480
10—Henry L. Dawes	8,419	974	4,770

The marked decrease in the Republican majorities is due in great measure to the falling off in the total vote, the decrease ranging between 4000 and 6000 in each district.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John Hopkins Clarke.

John Hopkins Clarke, of Rhode Island, late United States Senator, died at Providence, in that State, a few days ago. He was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., in the year 1788. He studied at Brown University and graduated in 1809. After his graduation he pursued the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in Rhode Island, where he settled. In the course of a few years he abandoned the legal profession and engaged in a manufacturing business. He was elected a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1836. For the term between the years 1847 and 1853 he held the position of United States Senator from Rhode Island. In the year 1864 he was again a member of the State House of Representatives, though he was then in his seventy-fifth year.

On the father's side, Senator Clarke was a descendant of Dr. John Clarke, who, in the early days of the commonwealth, was the intimate friend of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. On the mother's side he claimed for an ancestor the first Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy, Esek Hopkins.

James Archibald Stuart Wortley.

This noted English statesman and barrister died a few days since in London. He was born in that city in 1805, and was the third son of Baron Wharncliffe. He graduated from the University of Oxford in 1831 with the degree of Master of Arts, and immediately after began the study of law at the Inner Temple. He was admitted to practice in the same year. His legal business was principally in the northern counties.

He held the office of Judge-Advocate-General, under the administration of Sir Robert Peel, from January to June, 1846. He was elected in 1850 to the office of Recorder of the city of London. From 1835 to 1837 he was a member of the House of Commons for the borough of Halifax, and from 1842 to 1859 he sat continuously in the same body for the county of Bute. In 1846 he was a member of the Privy Council. He was a conservative in politics, but as a lawyer he enjoyed a great reputation.

NOTICES.

BUSINESS COATS. BUSINESS COATS.
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BUSINESS COATS. BUSINESS COATS.
MEN'S WINTER BUSINESS COATS, ALL WOOL, FOR
SIX DOLLARS. $6—$6 SIX DOLLARS.
An excellent serviceable Coat—selling much below their value.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, recently closed, is said to have been the finest and most successful exhibitions of the kind ever held in this country.

We are much gratified at being able to announce the fact that a prominent Philadelphia concern *stands at the head of the list of awards* in the Sewing-machine Department, receiving the GOLD MEDAL for the Machine. This is another flattering recognition of the superior skill and ingenuity of our Philadelphia mechanics. A well-merited compliment, as all must admit who are acquainted with the high character of their workmanship.

We extract the following from the report of the judges:—"*The sewing-machine that exhibits the greatest novelty, advancement, and improvement; does the greatest variety of useful work, equal in construction, workmanship, and design to any and* ALL others on exhibition, is the AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING-MACHINE."

The office and salesrooms of the Company manufacturing this splendid machine are at No. 1318 CHESNUT Street. *All should see it.* See advertisement in another column.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

No. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

SEND YOUR SKATES and sleigh bells to be Nickel Plated.

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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

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ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf

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J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.

WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

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WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

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Song not by Boker.

The Emperor Nap
Was a terrible chap
To govern the "Beautiful Nation!"
Poor Paris he sold,
And out in the cold
He left all the rest of creation!

The belles and the beaux
Must wear their new clothes
Regardless of "*modes de Paris*,"
And Santa Claus, too!
Why! what will *he* do
For the *bon-bons* he once used to carry?

But never despair,
For PARKINSON'S here!
Call on him *often* and *soon!*
Only lay down the pelf, [11 29 3trp
What he can't make himself
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As far as the

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NO CLOTHES

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SECTIONS A, B, C, D, C, H,

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Ladies, make application for tickets of the CASHIER IN CONTINENTAL HOTEL RESTAURANT.

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET, —Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

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Everything in Coatings of our own importing and cash purchases of first hands.
Ladies buying Cloak Goods of us have the advantage of seeing our made-up garments.

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AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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Great Closing Out Sale,

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Silks, Dress Goods,
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ALSO,

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Cloths,	Overcoatings,
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Cassimeres,	Velveteens,
Vestings,	Corduroys.

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1870.

"At Thornley's"

EVER SINCE 1853

We have been on

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And in all the years of the past we have kept steadily in view the interest of our customers in furnishing them

Good Goods at Low Prices.

We have now a splendid stock of

Paisley Shawls,
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Rich Fashionable Dress Goods,
Kid Gloves, Hdkfs., Skirts, Etc.

Our stock is very large and splendidly assorted, and we have put every article down to the very lowest possible point.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Now offer their entire importation of

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

For the Holidays.

These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in

Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver, Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,

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And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their

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SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

An Appeal for the National Charity at Gettysburg.

The following appeal in behalf of a worthy cause, signed by Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, General Meade, Mayor Fox, and George H. Stuart, Esq., should meet with a hearty response:—

The National Homestead for the Orphans of Soldiers of the United States, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was formally inaugurated at Gettysburg in the year 1866. The orphans now enjoying its shelter and the benefit of its fine school are natives of *sixteen* States, to wit: of Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida.

The institution owes its establishment and continued support wholly to the charity of the humane public. Among its most generous patrons are more than *eight hundred Sabbath schools*, in eighteen States of the Union, and connected with almost every branch of the Christian Church.

The Homestead is not designed to be lost to its present friends and patrons. It is chartered to be a perpetual asylum for orphans of citizens when no longer needed for orphans of soldiers.

Now, as the war for the Union is fading from the public memory, and sympathy for the soldier's orphan is not the tender and generous feeling of the past, gifts do not flow into the Homestead treasury as heretofore. The decline in its receipts threatens serious embarrassment to the institution in the midst of its noble work. Indeed, unless liberal aid is soon provided, the institution cannot possibly continue to support its present large family of dependent children. To be compelled to dismiss a single child for want of means for its proper support —to turn it out of doors in sight of its father's grave and the trenches where he ought and fell—cannot be thought of as a possibility. The patriotic and humane public is respectfully and earnestly called upon, therefore, to lend timely aid, that these orphans of the republic may remain in their school and pleasant home until better fitted to be sent forth into the world. All who would share in this blessed ministry to these fatherless little ones may please intimate their desire to the general secretary, J. FRANCIS BOURNS, M. D., No. 330 Walnut street, Philadelphia; or send their donations direct to the treasurer, PETER B SIMONS, No. 613 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MATTHEW SIMPSON,
GEORGE G. MEADE,
DANIEL M. FOX,
GEORGE H STUART.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1870.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. J. S. Clarke as "Bob Tyke."

A comedian, if he is a thorough artist, ought to be able to express tragic emotions; and the reserve of tragic force that Mr. Clarke only occasionally gives his auditors a glimpse of in such personations as "Newman Noggs," "Bob Brierly," and "Bob Tyke," is one of the best evidences that could be afforded of the versatility of his talents and the soundness of his artistic method. It is not of course necessary, or perhaps desirable, that an actor whose forte is especially eccentric comedy should be able to play every description of tragedy, and it would afford us no particular gratification to see Mr. Clarke attempt the representation of such a character as "King Lear," for instance. We remember that some years ago at the Arch Street Theatre, on one of the exceptional occasions known as a benefit night, he did play "Richard III," and a very funny performance it certainly was. The moral of this experiment was that this particular line of tragedy was beyond Mr. Clarke's range, but not a great while after having convulsed an audience with laughter over his "Richard," he astonished those who imagined that he could play nothing but low comedy by achieving a brilliant artistic success in the character of "Bob Tyke," in Morton's comedy of *The School of Reform*. Since then this has been one of Mr. Clarke's most admired *roles*, not that the part itself is a great one, but because it calls for the expression of deeper emotions than are incident to pure comedy, and because it furnishes a powerful contrast to the ordinary round of comic parts with which the actor is identified. To what extent the public has become accustomed to regard Mr. Clarke merely as a comic actor was shown last night by the laughter that his acting in the early scenes of the play inspired. There is a certain grim humor about "Bob Tyke" when he first appears upon the scene, and it requires something of an effort to lose sight of the comedian, and it is not until the close of the act, when "Tyke" narrates how his broken-hearted old father bade him farewell as he was taken on board of the convict ship, that the tragic earnestness of the performance profoundly impresses the spectator.

In the second act the comedian is lost sight of altogether, and the look of horror with which the face of the hardened criminal is transfixed when he discovers that he has robbed his own father is a remarkable piece of acting that cannot be forgotten by those who have ever seen it.

The School of Reform is a well-written but rather heavy piece, and cut down as it has been by Mr. Clarke, to three acts, its performance, beyond the leading *role*, does not demand extended comment. A word of praise, however, is due to Mr. Morrison for his curiously artistic personation of "Lord Avondale" last evening. There is a strong dash of absurdity about this rather dreary character, which is a compound of "The Stranger," "Sir Edward Mortimer," and the conventional noble scoundrel who figures in a good many old English plays, but such as it is, Mr. Morrison appeared to hit the ideal of the part as the author sketched it exactly, and if the figure presented was unlike any English nobleman that ever lived or breathed, the fault was not in the actor, but in the part itself.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Clarke will this evening personate "Asa Trenchard" in *Our American Cousin* and "Paul Pry" in Poole's comedy of that name.

AT THE ARCH Miss Lizzie Pierson will make her *debut* this evening in the character of "Pauline" in Bulwer's play of *The Lady of Lyons*.

MRS. C. WARNER'S CIRCUS, at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, is now in full operation. A fine performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN Mr. G. W. Jester, Miss Clara Vernon, and other talented artists will appear this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a varied and interesting programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening, in which the entire troupe will appear.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE William Arlington, the celebrated comedian, will appear this evening in a number of his specialties.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit "Bobby," the birds, and numerous amusing tricks of magic at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

A GERMAN SANITARY FAIR will be held at Horticultural Hall from December 20 to January 2. Contributions may be sent to the German Society's Hall, No. 24 S. Seventh street.

MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will appear to-morrow evening in a grand concert at the Academy of Music. On Monday Handel's oratorio of *The Messiah* will be given, in which Mad'lle Nilsson and a number of other distinguished artists will appear. There will be a farewell matinee on Saturday.

These three performances will afford the admirers of Mad'lle Nilsson the last opportunities to hear her sing for a number of months, as she is about to make a tour through the West. Since she appeared here last she has achieved a brilliant success in Boston, and has sung in oratorio in New York, to the delight of crowded audiences, and she may expect to be greeted by a large assemblage to-morrow night to welcome her on her return to Philadelphia.

Seats can now be secured for either of the performances at the Academy and at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a large collection of curiosities and a fine menagerie are on exhibition day and evening. A dramatic performance will be given this evening in the Lecture-room, to consist of the comedy of *Naval Engagements* and the farce of *The Rough Diamond*. A matinee to-morrow.

On Friday next Mr. Rufus Adams, in compliance with a general request, will appear as "Shylock," in *The Merchant of Venice*. Mr. Adams is well known as an accomplished elocutionist, and as there is a great desire on the part of his friends to see him personate a character with the support of a regular company, a full house may be expected on Friday evening.

CITY ITEMS.

FROM THE BASEMENT
From the Basement
To the Roof,
To the Roof,
Filled with Clothing
Filled with Clothing
Of Every Description,
Of Every Description,
At the Lowest Prices,
At the Lowest Prices,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

LABOR.—Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers, and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

THE BEST AND SUREST REMEDY in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

MARRIED.

HANES—SKIRVEN.—On Wednesday, November 23d, 1870, by the Rev. J. Cushin, DAVID W. HANES, of Philadelphia, to MARY E., daughter of J. T. Skirven, of Kent county, Maryland.

MILLS—BLIZZARD.—November 15th, by Rev. Geo. L. C. Hanna, at the residence of Mr. Wm. McClain, Mr. WILLIAM MILLS, of Greenport, L. I., and Miss REBECCA H. BLIZZARD, of this city.

DIED.

BRITTAIN.—In Glassboro, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 27th, MARGARET, wife of George D. Brittain, and daughter of the late James and Annie Coull, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, M. Clift Greene, Glassboro, N. J., on Thursday morning, Dec. 1st, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Glassboro, N. J.

CLARK.—On the 28th instant, ROBERT, infant son of Robert, Jr., and Annie C. Clark.

PEIRCE.—On the 25th instant, at Magnolia, Del., MATILDA J., wife of William C. Peirce.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, George W. West, Esq., No. 1216 Ogden street, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

RUCKMAN.—On Sunday evening, ISABELLA RUCKMAN, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Doylestown upon Wednesday morning, 30th instant. A special car will leave the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Berks street, at 8:25 A. M.

SHREVE.—At Mount Holly, New Jersey, Nov. 28th, 1870, ALEXANDER R. SHREVE, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Mill street, Mount Holly, N. J., on Friday, December 2d, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

SOUTHWICK.—In Trenton, N. J., on Sunday, November 27th, Miss SARAH SOUTHWICK.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 Warren street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

THOMAS.—On Saturday, November 26th, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN THOMAS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M.; Palestine Lodge, No. 271, I. O. of O. F.; Kensington Grove Lodge, No. 31, U. A. O. of D.; also employes of P. & R. R. R. Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2232 Frankford road, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the By-Laws adopted for the government of the Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 510 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870, for the purpose of consideration of business of importance to the interests of the corporation, viz., a proposition to place the company in immediate working order. A general attendance of all stockholders is earnestly requested, who will be required to exhibit their certificates of stock for the purpose of registration at that time or previous thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. MEGARGEE, President.
Attest—J. M. HARDING, Secretary pro tempore.
Philadelphia, Nov. 23. 11 26 10t

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER, Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December 14 to December 24, CHRISTMAS EVE.

Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegaray Institute, has kindly consented to take charge of one of the tables which will represent *La France*, and owing to her occupations, which will prevent her calling in person, she solicits her friends to send their contributions to her residence, No. 1527 Spruce street.

An appeal is generally made to all rich and poor of the United States, and especially to Pennsylvania, to contribute to our Bazaar in behalf of the sufferings in *France*, and to send their donations to any of the ladies who have charge of a table.

Mr. Frank A. Drexel has kindly consented to act as banker for the Society, and all funds will be forwarded by him directly to France as soon as communications are opened.

COMMITTEE.
Miss ADELE PICOT, President, No. 906 Spruce street.
Mrs. A. PICOLET, Vice-President, No. 917 Spruce street.
Mme. P. JACOB, Secretary, No. 935 Spruce street.
Mme. M. LARDET, Treasurer, No. 113 S. Tenth street.

At the last meeting each of the tables received a distinctive name, as follows:—

WASHINGTON.
Miss A. Picot, Mme. A. Picolet, Mrs. Annie Nevins, Mme. P. Jacob, Miss L. Parker, Miss M. Smith.

LA FRANCE.
Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegaray Institute, No. 1527 Spruce street; the Misses Ruiz.

LAFAYETTE.
Mrs. Dr. Lippe, No. 1204 Walnut street; Mrs. D'Invilliers, Germantown; Mrs. E. Wain Smith, No. 1902 Pine street; Miss E. Lejambre, No. 927 Pine street.

ROCHAMBEAU.
Mad'lle E. Brazier, No. 611 S. Tenth street; Mad'lle A. La Roche, No. 1330 Pine street; Mme. B. Hart, No. 139 N. Twentieth street; Mrs. McCauley, No. 1507 Walnut street.

WILLIAM PENN.
Mme. M. Lardet, No. 113 S. Tenth street; Mme. M. S. Bezard, No. 214 S. Ninth street.

CITY OF ORLEANS.
Mme. E. Salles, No. 212 S. Ninth street; Miss M. Ave, No. 1736 Sansom street; Miss Tabart.

ALSACE.
Mrs. E. R. Perrot, No. 224 S. Ninth street; Mme. Z. Jolliyet, No. 224 S. Ninth street.

LORRAINE.
Mme. Romain, No. 251 S. Ninth street; Mme. Steiner, No. 33 S. Eleventh street; Mme. Bourquart; Mme. Kraft.

BURGUNDY.
Mme. A. Breton, No. 223 S. Ninth street; Mme. Monestier, No. 824 Walnut street; Mme. Paul Girard, No. 246 N. Tenth street; Mrs. Alex. de Morat, No. 246 N. Tenth street.

VERSAILLES.
Mrs. M. Lafitte Johnson, No. 1729 Pine street.

SCANDINAVIA.
Mrs. Campbell, wife of the Swedish Consul.

THE POST OFFICE.
In charge of Mrs. Fanny Warner Bicknell, Marble Terrace, West Philadelphia. 11 26

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
November 26, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the Registering Officers of the First Senatorial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on SATURDAY, December 3, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the Registry of Republican voters.

That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senatorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. W. Watt.

That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFFERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRISTIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 11 28tf

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

A SUPPLEMENTARY SERIES of Four Lectures to be given in the following order:—

OPENING LECTURE.
On Friday Evening, December 2.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.
Subject—"The Duel between France and Germany and its Lesson to Civilization."

On Tuesday Evening, December 6,
JOHN G. SAXE, Esq.,
Subject—"Love" (a humorous lecture in verse).

On Thursday Evening, December 8,
MISS KATE FIELD.
Subject—"Charles Dickens, Author, Actor, Man."

On Monday Evening, December 12,
MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
Subject—"The False Theory."

Admission to each Lecture 50 cts. Reserved seats, 25 cts. extra.

Reserved Season Tickets for the series of four lectures (transferable), $2.

ONLY ONE DAY'S SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

The sale of RESERVED SEASON TICKETS will take place on TUESDAY, November 29, at 9 o'clock, at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and will continue during that day only.

The sale of RESERVED SEATS to ANY of the single lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY, November 30, at the same hour.

Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [26 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c. No raffling.

President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Gen. George G. Meade, Hon. Adolph E. Borie,
Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Dr. Elwyn, and others.
Gen. G. H. Crosman,
11 15 fmw10t

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ LETTER-PRESS COPIES CAN BE TAKEN from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

☞ REV. GEORGE F. PENTECOST WILL preach in the Lecture-room of the FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, this evening at 7½ o'clock 1t*

☞ HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS, RAILROAD and Commercial Printers, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, are fully prepared to meet the wants of the community. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu4 No. 190 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE AND THE VATICAN COUNCIL.
LECTURE BY
MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP SPALDING,
OF BALTIMORE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, December 9, 1870,
PROCEEDS FOR A CHARITABLE PURPOSE.
Tickets, 50c. Reserved Seats, $1.
For sale at
CATHEDRAL OFFICE, Eighteenth and Summer streets,
COVERT'S NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel,
CUMMISKEY'S, 1037 Chesnut street, [11 26stuth3t
CUNNINGHAM'S, No. 216 South Third street.

☞ "A DAY AT SHUSHAN."
REV. W. P. BREED, D. D.,
will lecture in
WEST ARCH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
TUESDAY, 29TH, at 8 P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale by Gould & Fischer, No. 923, and Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Keeney, No. 1601 Arch; Smith, No. 1510, and Bowers, No. 1800 Market street. 11 26 3t

☞ LECTURE
BY
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
AT
HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, November 29, 1870.
FOR BENEFIT OF
ADHERENT LODGE, No. 124, K. of P.
Subject—"The Pacific Coast."
Tickets, 50 cents. 11 26 3t

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. BURPEE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1332 ARCH Street. 11 18 frost*

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'
One-Price ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
CEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

"THORNE FARM" CIDER.

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF THIS

CELEBRATED PURE APPLE CIDER.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
11 10 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES,

Just received from this day's sale.

FINEST DEHESA LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, halves and quarters.
NEW PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.
SPLENDID NEW CITRON AND LEMON PEEL
NEW WHITE CLOVER HONEY, in 2 lb. and 4 lb. boxes.
A large assortment of NEW FRUITS, ASPARAGUS, GREEN CORN, FRESH TOMATOES, GREEN PEAS, Etc.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
Choice White Almeria Grapes,
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS, RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

NEW LARGE MACKEREL;
LARGE ENGLISH MACKEREL.
NO. 1s AND MESS, STRICTLY CHOICE.
FOUR THOUSAND CASES COLLINS, GEDDES & CO.'S STAR PEACHES YET UNSOLD.
C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.,
11 29 3t* No. 114 S. WHARVES.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up

LACE GOODS.

French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and **Guipure Laces.**
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan
For Evening Dresses.
Infants' Outfits
10 20 thstu2mrp On hand and made up to order.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, NO. 224 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, November 28, 1870.

Proposals, in writing, for the exclusive privilege of running Park Carriages, during the year 1871, within the limits of Fairmount Park, will be received at this office until DECEMBER 8, 1870, at 10 A. M. Specifications may be seen at this office.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.

DAVID F. FOLEY,
11 29 tuths3t Secretary Park Commission.

GROCERIES, ETC.

New Crop Queen Olives,

First of the season, just received, and for sale by the quart, gallon or cask.

White Almeria Grapes

In fine large clusters, at the lowest price by the pound or keg.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
11 29 tuf2t4p Below Chesnut.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-BET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE.

$100,000 WORTH
OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FOR
Christmas and Wedding Presents.

The Largest, Varied and Most Elegant Stock ever offered in this Country.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON,
FURRIER,
No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,

And every known FUR in every variety of style made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.
SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!
LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!
10 25 tuths2m

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 10 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,
DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER

Is now fast approaching completion. The price for the entire work, unbound, will still remain for a limited time as originally announced, namely, $25. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the original work about 200 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who purchase or subscribe NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE, otherwise they will be obliged to pay for the same. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone—and being the latest and begun and completed within the short space of two years—not drawing through an unlimited number of years, as has always heretofore been the case with works of this magnitude—it must necessarily be by far the newest in point of information, as, for example, the article Napoleon is brought down to his surrender, Prussia to the present war, etc.—and the populations are given either in accordance with recent State Census or that of the General Census of this year, or from other reliable information, and every pains taken to make the information given new and accurate.

10 18 tuth2m] T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

WHISKY.

WHISKIES.
Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weisa & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.
8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. B. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GLOVES.

LaBelle Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the following new books:—

"Art in the Netherlands," by H. Taine, translated by H. Durand, and published by Leypoldt & Holt, is a continuation of the series on the "Philosophy of Art," which gives the substance of M. Taine's lectures before the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris. Several volumes of this series have already been published in this country, and have been received with a cordiality proportionate to their deserts. M. Taine is an enthusiast on the subject of art, but at the same time he is a close and logical critic. He goes to the heart of his subject, and he is decidedly superior to Ruskin or any other art writer of the day as a thoroughly reliable guide for art students. In his lecture upon the philosophy of art he explains clearly and concisely, upon scientific principles, the reasons why certain artistic growths produced the results that they did, and the work before us is a discussion rather of the peculiar influences that influenced artistic development in the Netherlands, the crowning glories of which were the works of Rubens and Rembrandt—the one representing Flanders or Belgium, and the other Holland—than of particular artists and their works. M. Taine, as an art writer, has apparently no prejudices, and the most notable feature of the work before us is the fair, candid, and thoroughly appreciative spirit in which he discusses a phase of art with which many cultivated Frenchmen could have but little sympathy. The work is therefore one that can be read with profit and pleasure by all who are interested in art subjects, and it and others of the series to which it belongs should be upon the library shelves of every artist and lover of art.

"With Fate Against Him," by Amanda M. Douglas, published by Sheldon & Co., is a novel with a somewhat commonplace and unsatisfactory plot, but with some very vigorous delineations of character which will commend it to the attention of thoughtful readers. Miss Douglas could scarcely produce any other than a thoughtful work, and this story is in many respects an advance over her previous efforts in all the higher qualities of her art.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received parts 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," by J. Thomas, A. M., M. D. These parts include the titles between "Dufresne" and "Anthony Hamilton," and very nearly complete the first volume. Dr. Thomas has labored for a number of years in the preparation of this work, which is the most complete of its kind ever published. It is characterized by a number of important features that are not to be found in any other biographical dictionary, and which add greatly to its value, and its articles, although necessarily brief, are generally very complete and satisfactory in the information they give, while there are copious references to authorities for the benefit of students who wish to follow up particular subjects. The publishers have done their part well by handsomely printing the work on fine paper, and when it is completed it will be a credit to Philadelphia as well as to those immediately connected with its preparation.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have also received of the recent publications of Lee & Shepard "Plane and Plank," by Oliver Optic, the second volume of the "Upward and Onward Series." This is an entertaining story with a good moral, adapted to the tastes of young readers, and as it continues the adventures of "Phil Farringford" and the other personages of the first of the series "Field and Forest," it will be read with interest by those who have perused that story.

From the same house we have also received *The Atlantic Almanac for* 1871. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. This work contains a variety of valuable statistics, much excellent miscellaneous reading matter, and a great number of attractive illustrations.

—The American Sunday-school Union send us of their recent issues "Missionary Anecdotes," "Fergus Morton," by J. R. Macduff, D. D.; "The Swallows of Leigh Farm," and "The Drifting Boat; or, Joe Fenton's Revenge," all of which are suitable for Sunday-school libraries or for presents to children.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Mrs. Goodfellow's Cookery As It Should Be," a standard work that has received the cordial endorsement of thousands of careful housewives, and "Major Jones' Courtship," a humorous work that appears to have a never-ending popularity, as the regularity with which new editions of it appear upon our table indicate extensive and continuous sales.

—"Prudy Keeping House," by Sophie May, published by Lee & Shepard, is the title of the fourth volume of "Little Prudy's Flyaway Series," the first three volumes of which have been read with eager interest by innumerable of the younger but by no means the least important class of readers. Received from Turner & Co.

—"Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" has now reached the forty-ninth number, and the title "Robinson." This work was to have been completed in fifty numbers, but it has been found necessary to extend it beyond them, and the regular subscribers will receive the extra numbers gratis. The work will contain 500 more engravings than were originally announced, and in other respects the publisher has more than kept his promises made at the commencement. We have so often alluded to the great merits of this encyclopedia and its remarkable cheapness that it is scarcely necessary to mention them again in detail, but as the holiday season is now approaching it may not be amiss to suggest to our readers that the two handsome volumes which the work will make would be an acceptable Christmas gift that would be highly appreciated by the recipient.

—The December number of *The Technologist*, which has been sent us by Morris Frank, No. 619 Walnut street, contains a variety of able articles on engineering, manufacturing, building, and kindred subjects.

—The November number of *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* has an excellent series of papers on scientific and practical subjects.

EXILED SOVEREIGNS.

The Queen of Spain and Her Companions in Adversity.

A Geneva correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes, under date of November 4:—

"Geneva is running over with political adventurers and displaced royalty. General Cluseret has been here under an assumed name. He has put out an anonymous circular, expounding his peculiar social and political tenets. He has the same complacency as George Francis Train; for the General called, the other day, to see a United States official, and imparted to him his lively regrets that he (Cluseret) had not arrived earlier in France, where he was sure he would have been made President, and then all things would have been for the best, in the best of worlds. He hopes yet to gain a foothold in France. He is not extinguished.

"The old Duke of Brunswick, every hair of his head is of silk, has been astonishing Geneva by his odd sociabilities. The Duke possesses the finest diamonds in the world. Let a revolution breeze up, the old fellow, independent as the snail who carries his house on his head, takes his box of diamonds under his arm. Recently he has been seen in a jeweller's store in Geneva with his box of diamonds, and he has kindly taken out the compartments and shown his treasures to persons in the shop. Two American ladies at different times have been allowed to gaze under these circumstances at the Duke's diamonds. The jeweller, with bated breath, had asked them did they know they had been talking to the Duke of Brunswick. No, they believed they had a Jew peddler before them, and one lady declares she told the horrified jeweller that he might be a duke, but he was not a gentleman. At home, in his hotel at Paris, the Duke keeps his diamonds in a stronghold made in the wall; and you may remember some years since, that by accident leaving his door open, a servant stole some of these treasures; the servant was arrested with the diamonds. While the matter was at litigation, the Brunswickers appeared with the charge that the Duke had stolen their crown jewels, but as it is difficult to identify the diamonds the Duke was not relieved of his booty. Many of your readers who have visited the Tuileries may remember to have seen some of these diamonds, for the Duke wore at these balls epaulettes of diamonds, magnificent studs of diamonds, and his sword-hilt was studded with diamonds. At Paris he has affected the manners of royalty, some cousin or near relation always carrying and sending messages to him in the third person, so that it is the more surprising to find him hobnobbing with plain citizens, for besides displaying himself, and his jewels, in jewelry shops, the Duke plays chess with quiet citizens of Geneva.

"The ex-Queen of Spain has just taken possession of the larger part of the Hotel de la Paix, according to the arrangement that I have before mentioned. The Queen, in 'taking her drives abroad,' is often, while her carriage waits, invited to a motley group of faces that more than once has reminded me of the sketches that George Cruikshank has made of similar groups, demonstrating how truthful was that clever caricaturist to scenes of every-day life. It is a gaping crowd, curious to see an ex-queen who has made 'nice customs courtesy to her.' Through the instincts of courtesy, and probably from the remains of old habit, she is often disposed to bow, and she instantly returns the salutation of any well-bred or good-natured group, but makes a half undecided bow to that mass of faces where the grin is unsuppressed, and the broad jest is passed around quietly on fallen dynasties and independent social relations; but the ex-Queen Isabella has her children quietly put in, and struggling with her weight on the carriage steps finally gets her seat with the most undisturbed placidity. It is hard not to believe that with so much good nature and good sense in her face, under the guiding of a stronger husband than was chosen for her, she might yet still be the Queen of Spain."

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Speeches of Generals Sherman and Hooker.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, Nov. 25.

General Rosecrans, who occupied the chair, formally opened the meeting with a few remarks, returning thanks for the friendly greeting, eulogizing General Thomas, with whom he had more intimate relations than with any other of his officers, etc.

Loud calls were then made for General Sherman. As he came forward the members stood up, swinging their hats and yelling in the exuberance of their enthusiasm. The General said he ought not to speak this morning, as he was booked for a regular speech on Friday evening. He was happy to meet so many gentlemen who had been associated as brothers in the field. He saw many faces with which he had been familiar in other days. He trusted that as good citizens they would now, in their new spheres, as ably assist in carrying forward our nation to a higher position of grandeur than that attained by any other. He compared the condition of our country, in its peaceful state, with that of Europe; now the latter is the scene of war and carnage. We read in the morning papers of an army of 250,000 Frenchmen being shut up in a city by the Germans; he thought the Army of the Cumberland would hardly submit to that. He would not say that the French were inferior to us; we owed, on the contrary, a tribute to the military genius of France, which has taught us so much; but still he thought it very strange that those 250,000 men could be shut up in that manner.

The calls were so persistent for Gen. Hooker that he could not resist, and he was accordingly assisted to the Speaker's desk by Gens. Wood and Palmer, amid wild applause. The old hero is quite feeble from the stroke of paralysis which destroyed the vitality of one side; but he is quite erect, and his eye is as bright and his face as handsome as ever. He said he came upon the stand reluctantly; if he had known the use they were going to put him to, he wouldn't have come. He was no talker, and he didn't wish to be; didn't want anybody to think he could say anything. There were plenty of young lawyers present who could talk to his advantage and to theirs. He was glad to see so many of his comrades here to-day, and looking so ready for the next war, which was bound to come. He wanted a war for the subjugation of Canada. Didn't want any British possessions nearer than across the ocean. The General referred to the sham neutrality of England during the Rebellion, and gave vent to his indignant feelings on the subject. Every time that we met with a reverse here they had a jubilee in Canada. He wanted to take part in one more war, that for the taking of Canada. General Hooker was loudly applauded.

—The new system of water works at St. Louis, Mo., will provide the people of that city with crystal water, instead of brown fluid. The works are to be formally opened in three weeks.

—A lady at North Adams, on Monday last, narrowly escaped death through inhaling too much chloroform preparatory to having her teeth drawn. She remained insensible for several hours.

—Dwellers by the sea in some of the coast towns of Connecticut were again agitated by fear of an incoming tidal wave on Saturday, and fled unto the hills in apprehension of the devastating flood.

—An Albany boy, eighteen years old, is under arrest for setting fire to some paper, etc., in the hall leading to the stage at Tweddle Hall, while some Sunday school anniversary exercises were in progress.

—The Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch* states that Judge Grier was stricken with paralysis on Friday evening last, and received another stroke on Saturday morning. His life is considered in imminent danger.

JUVENILE JOLLITY.

A Newsboys' Thanksgiving Dinner—Immense Stomachs in Small Bodies.

The Missouri *Democrat* has the following in the course of a report of the newsboys' banquet in St. Louis on Thanksgiving Day:—

The guzzling then commenced. Stewed oysters in tin vessels were dispensed by the lady and gentlemen waiters, and then the excitement began. It was impossible for a dozen hands to distribute the smoking bivalves fast enough to satisfy 150 hungry stomachs. Some boys would get their quota and devour it hastily, and then crowd up and, like Oliver Twist, ask for "more." The more backward boys scarcely got a smell of the oysters.

The oysters being all served out, the waiters now dispensed chicken, turkey, beef, bread, etc., which were placed upon tin-plates with which the boys had been provided. Cakes, pastry, and candies followed, and still the hungry stomachs were not filled. The waiters exerted themselves to the utmost to satisfy the demand; but it seemed as impossible to clog the appetite of a shoal of sharks as to cause these boys to cry "enough."

After half an hour's gormandizing, the boys appeared more hungry than at first.

"Give me some more rooster!" cried one.

"Do you want some bread?" asked a lady waiter of a carnivorous lad who was clamoring for "more!"

"No!" replied the youngster; "I'm full of bread; I want something greasy!"

It did not take many minutes to clear the table of its contents. The "scrouging" and pulling were kept up all the time, and some of the smaller urchins were pushed out into the hall. There they commenced playfully to pound each other over the head with their tin plates, making a racket that would have done credit to Pandemonium.

A large slice of fat bacon had been seized upon by one boy who mistook it for turkey. On discovering his mistake, he dexterously tossed it into the plate of another boy, and he in turn passed it to the next, until it was finally landed on the floor.

After the table had been pretty well cleared, the boys were pushed out and told the dinner was over. Some of them halted on the sidewalk, then the mystery of their immense consumption of viands was solved. Every boy had his pockets crammed with all sorts of edibles. One urchin disgorged two turkey drums, three slices of pound cake, a chicken wing, half a pie, five or six ginger-cakes, a handful of oysters, and thirteen pieces of barber-pole candy. The young scamps had provisions enough to last them a week, and still they were lamenting on account of not having deeper pockets to carry off more.

The floor of the dining-room, after the crowd dispersed, was a sight for a housekeeper. It was completely covered with bones, bits of meat, crumbs of trampled cake, crushed oysters, and pulverized candy.

So much for the first Thanksgiving dinner to the newsboys. It was a success so far as the getting a big crowd together was concerned, and was also an expeditious mode of disposing of provisions. The next dinner of the sort should be spread in the open air, or in a large hall where all can be seated.

THE DENTS.

Light on the Intricacies of their Relationship.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

A late letter concerning a newly-discovered member of the Dent family has led to several mistakes. Where Dromios are as thick as blackberries there is, however, abundant excuse for error, as well as good openings for comedy. The letter in question related a conversation which took place between Colonel Fisher, late Commissioner of Patents, and a certain Mr. Dent. There was nothing which warranted the inference that this particular brother-in-law, as he represented himself to be, was brother-in-law Louis, otherwise Judge Dent, except the lack of general information concerning the number of brothers-in-law. The impression that General Dent, of the President's military family, and Judge Louis Dent were the only brothers bearing the well-known relationship to the President, probably caused the mistake. All such errors will be less likely to occur in future if the following short directory of the Dents is consulted:—

The brothers in-law are four in number, namely:—

1. General F. T. Dent, who officiates with such urbanity at the White House, and relieves the President of a large share of the heavy routine of Executive business.

2. Judge Louis Dent, who is an attorney at law practising in the courts of Washington, and also in Washington. He was the candidate for Governor of Mississippi.

3. George Dent, who resides in San Francisco, and is officially connected with the custom house in that thriving city.

4. John Dent, who is well known in New Mexico in connection with his lucrative tradership at one or two military posts there. His presence here led to a belief among several in the Patent Office that the gentleman who called and represented himself as a brother-in-law was the brother-in-law from the frontier.

It seems, however, that the one who appeared to Colonel Fisher was only a cousin of these brothers-in-law, and not a full brother in-law. And while this relation has been established to his own full satisfaction, it has not as yet been as fully recognized by the brothers-in-law.

To apply the light obtained from this directory to the case in hand, it was this cousin of the brothers, who are in turn brothers-in-law of the President, that had the interview with Colonel Fisher in regard to the chances of securing the position of principal examiner.

GORED TO DEATH.

Killed by a Steer—Shocking Occurrence in St. Louis.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday, a man named Henry Kaiser was gored by a wild Texan steer, near the corner of Eleventh and O'Fallon streets. He was brought to the Health Office in a state of unconsciousness, having a terrible wound on the head. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died in a very short time. The steer, after goring Kaiser, ran frantically along the street to the imminent danger of people passing in the vicinity. It was pursued by a number of policemen. During the chase, Officer Shutgues was also gored by the steer. Citizens generally turned out with their shot guns, and the steer was finally killed—not until, however, a large number of shots had been fired. This occurrence fully illustrates the necessity of some prompt legislation by the Council on this subject of driving cattle through the city.

On Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, Thomas Butler was knocked down by a wild steer on Chambers street and slightly wounded. A man named Morris Carroll was also attacked and knocked down by the same animal.

—The "suspended animation sensation" has penetrated to Utica. A few days since a young man died in that city of delirium, and the body was about being buried when a doctor thought he discovered signs of life. The work of resuscitation was then commenced, but given up in a short time as fruitless.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

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The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

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And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

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At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

Taking the average earnings of the railroad, per mile, even at the present time, when the work of the road is being performed on disconnected portions, and computing for the whole distance of 170 miles at the same rate, we obtain an aggregate of $850,000 for gross annual returns. Allowing fifty per cent. for operating expenses will be a liberal estimate, until the lapse of time shall have rendered new iron and rails necessary, the result—net earnings—is $425,000, to pay interest on a bonded debt of $20,000 per mile, or more than twelve per cent. on the amount of the mortgage bonds.

From this exhibit it appears that, even at the present moment, holders of the seven per cent. mortgage bonds are amply secured. But it must be borne in mind that at this time an interval of forty miles separates the two portions of the road which are in operation, and therefore that freight moving eastward pays tribute now only to half of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad line, being diverted for through transportation over connecting lines. When the existing gap is finished—which, it is assured, will be by the 1st of December—goods which now pass over one-half will then traverse the whole of the line, thereby doubling the present receipts of the road, even assuming that no increase of the gross amount transported takes place. A glance at the map will show the position.

We may assume, therefore, from the above exhibit of the existing traffic, that the following estimate will represent the income accruing on the completion of the enterprise after the 1st of December:—

Receipts on 170 miles from Burlington to Cedar Falls, $8000 per mile	$1,356,000
Operating expenses at 50 per cent. (annual rate for first five years)	678,000
Net income	$678,000
Interest on bonds at 7 per cent. gold, equivalent to 8 per cent. currency	273,600
Earnings in excess of interest applicable to dividend on stocks, being 12 per cent. on amount of stock, say $20,000 per mile	$405,000

This remarkable exhibit is accounted for by the character of the enterprise and the country through which it runs, and may be explained on the following grounds:—

First. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad (the best enterprise in the West), and it traverses, without competition, the richest portion of Iowa—the most fertile State in the Union—and receives as tributaries the Chicago and Northwest, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, Minnesota Central and Rockford and Rock Island Railroads.

Second. It is the first and only completed Iowa road running in the interest of St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Mankato, and the Great Northwest.

Third. It brings Chicago forty-five miles nearer to St. Paul than ever before.

Fourth.—It gives the only practicable route from St. Paul to St. Louis, ninety miles nearer than any other route. Its road-bed is in the finest cereal-bearing valley in the world.

Fifth.—It has four (4) great initial and terminal points, viz:—St Paul, St. Louis, Burlington, and Chicago, and runs through the finest region in the world for stock and grain. Its sources of traffic are immense, both from local and through transportation. The products of the country comprise Timber, Coal, Cereals, and Cattle—all in unlimited quantities. The population of the surrounding districts, as shown by the census returns of the last three years, is immense, and increasing at the rate of almost twenty per cent. per annum. This rate of increase must be greatly accelerated by the influx of wealth and population which railway construction always brings with it.

The above statement comprises some of the reasons why the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is worthy of a place among the first railways of the land. The stock of the road has been all subscribed to by wealthy parties along the line, and paid in full. The bonds are held at 90, and interest in currency, and are for sale by banks and bankers generally. The greater portion of the whole issue has been disposed of in sums varying from $1000 to $50,000, and the class of subscribers is largely represented by Trustees of Funds, Cashiers of Banks and Savings Institutions, Insurance Companies, and judicious and permanent investors.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

BARKER BROS. & CO.,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,

11 19 Philadelphia, Pa.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 16m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 CORTLANDT SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

THE MOTHER AND SISTER OF BISMARCK.

Otto von Bismarck was born of a clever, imperious, ambitious mother (not of the *noblesse*), who, from her son's earliest years, entertained high-soaring views for him, and sent him off to his distant school without any of those maternal pangs and weaknesses which (so fathers say) are the ruin of so many boys. She was careful for his health and energetic about his education; but it was after such a fashion as tells of the iron in her blood, and makes one recognize the maternal strain in the courage, energy, and will of her now famous son. "The father was the heart, the mother the understanding, of the household," writes an old friend of the family, speaking of Bismarck's youth. With his sister, his "heart-beloved Malvina" (married to a Herr von Arnim), for whom from the earliest days of youth he had felt the warmest tenderness—a tenderness which led the people about the estate to say that he was quite "lover-like" in his devotion—he kept up as constant a correspondence as his multifarious occupations would allow.

In the following letter to his brother-in-law, Oscar von Arnim, there are tones the true ring of whose metal tell us of the tender heart and sympathetic nature of the man:—"At this moment I receive the news of the dreadful misfortune which has overtaken you and Malvina. My first thought was to go to you at once, but I overrated my strength. The cure has prostrated me, and the idea of suddenly interrupting the treatment met with such decided opposition that I have resolved on letting Johanna go alone. Such a blow is so completely beyond the reach of any human consolation; and yet it is a natural desire to long to be with those we love in sorrow, and with them to mourn. It is the only thing one can do. A heavier grief could not well befall you: to lose such an amiable and promising child, and with it to bury all your hopes—hopes that were to have been the joys of your old age—is a grief which, long as you live, will never leave you. I feel for and with you, in painful sympathy. In God's powerful hands we are helpless and without counsel, and, except in so far as He will help us, can do nothing but humbly submit to His visitations. He can take from us all that He gave, and leave us utterly lonely; and our grief for our losses will be all the more bitter in proportion as we show it by rebellious murmurs against His almighty will. Do not, therefore, let murmuring and rebellion poison your natural and just grief; but try to realize thankfully that a son and daughter still remain to you; and in them, and even in the thought that you have, during fifteen years, possessed a beloved child, try to look on yourself as blessed in comparison with many who have never had children, and never known parental joys. I will not trouble you with weak attempts at consolation; I would only say that, as your friend and brother, I feel your sorrow with you, and am moved by it in my very innermost soul. How all small grievances and annoyances, which are necessary ingredients of life, disappear before the iron stroke of real misfortune! The remembrance of my repinings and desires appears to me now in the shape of a reproach for forgetting how much God gives; and how many dangers daily encompass us without our falling a prey to them. We are not to love this world, neither to regard it as an abiding-place. Twenty or thirty years more, at the best, and then we shall both be far beyond its cares and sorrows, and our children will have reached our present stand-point, and will recognize with surprise the fact that life, which seems but freshly begun, is already going down-hill. 'It would not be worth while to dress and undress, if all were over with that!' Do you remember these words of a Stolpmunder travelling companion? The thought that death is but a passage to another life will, indeed, not lessen your grief; for you might have believed that your beloved son would have been a dear companion for the time you were on earth, and would have kept your memory fresh in the hearts of those who should come after. The circle of those we love grows ever narrower, and only begins to widen again when we have grandchildren. At our age no new friendships can replace those which have died out. Let us then hold all the faster together in love until death shall come and separate us, as it has separated us from your son—who knows how soon! Will you not come to us with Malvina, and spend some quiet weeks or days at Stolpmunde? At any rate I shall go to you at Krochlendorf in three or four weeks, or wherever you may be. I greet my beloved Malvina from my heart; may God give her, as well as you, the strength to bear with meekness and patience."—*Belgravia.*

THE PHENOMENA OF EARTHQUAKES.

In earthquakes we see the conservative agency of fire called in to counteract the destructive agency of water. Wind and rain, heat and cold, are continually at work rending in pieces and grinding down the solid rock; the disintegrated portions of rock form the soil of the lowlands, and this in its turn is eaten away by running streams, swept down by heavy rains, to be carried by the rivers and deposited in the sea. It is thus that the shallows and great river deltas are formed; and the materials so brought down are gradually by the action of the waves distributed over the bed of the ocean. This action, if suffered to continue without interruption, would in time level the highest mountain ranges; and in the place of a varied surface of land and water there would be a uniform shallow sea covering the whole earth. Here the working of fire steps in to counteract the destructive agency of water. It acts suddenly and with terrific force, and therefore it is more noted and more feared than the work which is done so silently and slowly, yet so irresistibly, by the gentle flow of rivers. Of one thing we are sure, that they are caused by the internal heat of the earth. They usually occur in volcanic regions; they are frequently accompanied by volcanic eruptions; during their continuance flames are said to burst from the earth, springs of boiling water rise from the soil, and new volcanoes have been raised as their result. We know that at a comparatively small depth below the surface of the globe there is a temperature very far exceeding anything which we experience at the surface. Whether we accept the hypothesis of a vast central fire, or consider that this heat is generated by chemical action or by electric currents, we know that there are stored up beneath our feet vast reservoirs of heat. What gases are stored under pressure in the cavities of the earth we know not. But we know that the increased expansive force of an elastic fluid under a comparatively small increase of temperature would be sufficient to rend asunder the solid rock and produce the effects we see. Perhaps a fissure so opened may admit water to the heated nucleus, there to be instantly converted into steam with vast increase of volume. This exerting enormous pressure against the rocky walls of the cavity in which it is formed causes a wave of compression in the zone of the rock immediately surrounding it, and this wave is propagated onward through the rock just as a wave travels through water. The confined fluid strikes the walls of its prison chamber a fierce blow, and this causes a shudder to run through the earth, which passes along the surface as a shock, whose intensity is the only measure we have of the forces causing it.—*The People's Magazine.*

GENERAL TROCHU.

If there had been any unsparing critic of the French military system, any one whose stern denunciation of that system has almost risen to prophecy, that man is General Trochu. When he brought out his remarkable book, "L'Armee Francaise en 1867," it ran through sixteen editions in three weeks. The same year produced the Duc d'Aumale's "Institutions Militaires de la France." General Trochu made various confidential appeals to the War Department at Paris, pointing out the imperfections and abuses of the French military system. His prophecies, like those of Cassandras, were disbelieved, and then he resolved to publish, declaring that no other remedy was left him but publicity. With a resolution that has been justly called heroic, with a frankness that spared no man's feelings, he laid bare every weakness and every sore, reckless what degree of unpopularity or hatred his uncompromising truthfulness might procure for him. Trochu foreshadowed in his book the results of the present most disastrous campaign. The best hopes would have been for France if she had listened to the words—wise, true, and bold—of her frank soldier, and had learned wisdom from his teaching. Gen. Trochu, we need hardly say, is a strong Orleanist, and it is believed that the government of Paris was with great hesitation and reluctance committed to his charge. But he was one of the best French officers, had never ceased to be on active service, and his character stood extremely high in general estimation. He had come, we need hardly say, from St. Cyr and the Staff School, and served several years in Algeria under Marshal Bugeaud. He had much of that blunt wisdom and keen sense for which Bugeaud was so remarkable. It gives Bugeaud's most favorable reminiscences of the English infantry in the Peninsula, with the famous remark that it was the best infantry in the world, but fortunately there was very little of it. Trochu was one of Marshal St. Arnaud's Aides-de-Camp in the Crimea in 1854, and after the Marshal's death he was made a general, and commanded a brigade of infantry until the end of the Russian war. Like Bugeaud, he confessed to a great admiration of the English. He contrasted their order and discipline with the destructive and marauding habits of the French soldiers. When he was asked how he hoped to improve his troops, he answered, "*En les faisant vertueux.*" In the Italian campaign of Solferino he commanded a division, in which he showed a respect for non-combatants in a manner quite new in the methods of French warfare. It is said that he began by degrading an officer to the ranks for insulting a peasant woman, and wherever he marched his track was distinguishable by the uninjured dwelling-houses and the unharmed mulberry-trees still clothed with vines.—*London Society.*

THACKERAY'S CHARITY.—Few people thought that he had saved more than twenty thousand pounds. But for his liberality and charity to many, he would have left the inheritors of his name a good deal more. He used to pretend sometimes that he did not part with his money as readily as was supposed, and remarked to me that we grumble "when we have to do a kindness, though we may come to the same condition ourselves." He told me that he had left off calling on a needy friend who wielded the pen, because, if he did, the next day that individual's wife would come to him in tears, and it cost him too much. He could not resist an appeal to his charity, and he found, as editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, that every one was finding out his extreme generosity. His charity, like his religion, he was chary of mentioning, except to deprecate the idea that he was particularly beneficent. He would tell you that in his experience he had known what it is to want a guinea, and that a fellow-feeling makes us "wondrous kind."—*Recollections of Thackeray, by his Cousin.*

LORD PALMERSTON.—Sir Henry Bulwer made Lord Palmerston's acquaintance in 1831, and thus describes the impression, personal and intellectual:—"I then for the first time made Lord Palmerston's acquaintance at a party at Lady Cowper's, and still remember his appearance as that of a man in the full vigor of middle age, very well dressed, very good-looking, with the large thick whiskers worn at that time. His air was more that of a man of the drawing-room than of the Senate; but he had a clear, short, decisive way of speaking on business, which struck me at once. All the questions he put to me went straight to the point; and one could see that he was gathering information for the purpose of fortifying opinions."—*Bulwer's Life of Palmerston.*

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on RACE street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward.

Said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.

11 16 19 22 29 4t

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing Supplies to the Board of Public Education," will be received at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until TUESDAY, December 13th, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the supply of all BOOKS and STATIONERY to be used in the Public Schools of Philadelphia during the year 1871. The proposals must state the price and quality of the Books and articles of Stationery proposed to be furnished, and accompanied by a sample of each item. The Committee reserve the right to reject all supplies not in accordance with sample. A list of books, etc., as authorized by the Board can be seen at the Secretary's Office.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

N. J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman.

1110 29 D6 13

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Tenth street, in the Tenth ward. Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.

11 16 19 22 29

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in each case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 35,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 5 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER,

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
——— Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

(Signature), A. B. C. D.

Witness:

———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D. E. F.

Witness:

———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 lawtf

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.

CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW BETHLEHEM

BUCKWHEAT,

In small casks.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419·36	
On Fire Risks	154,801·20	
		$954,220·56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,439·32
		$1,456,709·88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746·79	
On Fire Risks	151,548·67	
		$1,032,295·46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500·98
		$1,184,796·44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555·93	
Fire Losses	99,603·08	
Return Premiums	87,921·09	
Reinsurances	40,098·85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,501·40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000·12	
Expenses	24,045·90	
		$875,126·97
		$309,669·47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,269,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,923,557·50
	Cost, $1,264,447 34.	
	Real Estate	$55,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	235,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1 820,727·97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 20

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 ..... 661,139·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,788,881
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·54

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,681

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has NO DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,

No. 247 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.

Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager

NEW STORE.

MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,

Fancy and Staple Trimmings,

ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,

No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street,

Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 1709 Park avenue.

HANDSOME WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, Large Bookcase, Fine Brussels and other Carpets, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

30th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1709 Park avenue (between Thirteenth and Broad streets and above Columbia avenue), by catalogue, the entire furniture.

Catalogues now ready. 11 28 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STEINWAY PIANO FORTE, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, fine Window Curtains, Fireproof Safe, Walnut Office Furniture, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Extension Tables, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China, Glassware, fine Engravings, Hardware, Stoves, fine Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 1st, at 9 o'clock, by catalogue, about 1000 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment. 11 29 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF A PRIVATE LIBRARY OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

On Wednesday Afternoon,

At 3½ o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, a private library of valuable miscellaneous books, comprising many illustrated works and London editions. Catalogues will be ready and the books can be seen on the morning of sale. 11 28 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning, [11 25 5t

December 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 WOOLLEN CRUMB CLOTHS, 150 PIECES PRINTED FELTS, SHEEPSKIN MATS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

December 2, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 26 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

December 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 22 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,— (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24f

REGULAR SALE BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

December 1, at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 11 29 2t

FURS. FURS.

Eleventh Large Trade Sale, 1000 Lots American and Imported Furs, Fur Caps, Collars, Gloves, etc.

On Friday Morning,

December 2, at 10 o'clock.

ROBES. ROBES.

Also, 125 lots wolf, fox, bear, buffalo, Angora, and other fancy robes, lap blankets, horse blankets, etc.

Also, 50 lots ladies' black, white, and brown Astrachan sacques, seal sacques, etc. 11 29 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS.
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL EN

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—M Thomas & Sons sold the following real estate and stocks, at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

112 shares Consolidation National Bank	$47·00
59 shares Spruce and Pine Sts. Passenger Railway Co	23·75
100 shares Schuylkill Passenger Railway Co.	5·25
11 shares West Jersey Railroad Co.	62·00
75 shares Pennsylvania Canal Co.	23·00
$1500 Union Passenger Railroad	81½ cent
$2000 Central Passenger Railway	10½ cent
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship	45·50
200 shares Mettaline Land Co., Lake Superior	25
166 shares Reliance Mining Co., Michigan	4
5 shares Eastern Penn'a Agricultural Society	125·00
5 shares Cooper's Point and Philadelphia Ferry	88·00
6 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	500·00
50 shares Reliance Insurance Co.	41·12
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	12·00
20 shares Kensington National Bank	120·87
19 shares State Bank of Camden, N. J.	137·00
3 shares Mercantile Library Co.	6 50
24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co.	58·00
100 shares Central National Bank	123·00
300 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.	65
$112,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., 1st mortgage bonds	18½ cent

DARBY ROAD, Twenty-seventh ward—Building Lot ..... 675·00

BROAD AND THOMPSON STREETS, S. W. corner—Elegant Brownstone Residence ..... 3300·00

TENTH AND PINE, N. W. corner—Business Location, three-story brick Residence ..... 10,000·00

WALNUT STREET, No. 2028—Elegant brownstone Residence ..... 43,000·00

BROAD STREET, above Thompson—Large Lot ..... 20,700·00

WYALUSING STREET, West of Forty-seventh street—Brick Dwelling ..... 1075·00

CHERRY STREET, No. 319—Three brick Dwellings ..... 7400·00

COATES STREET, No. 1635—Modern brick Dwelling ..... 4500·00

OLIVE STREET, No. 1630—Brick Dwelling ..... 2750·00

WEST STREET, Nos. 732, 734, and 736—Three brick Dwellings..2570·00, 2600·00, and 2250·00

NORTH TWENTIETH STREET, No. 816 ..... 3000·00

THE ROW OFFICERS ELECT.—On Thursday morning William M. Bunn, Register of Wills elect, and Joseph C. Tittermary, Clerk of Orphans' Court elect, enter upon the duties of their respective offices; the former being the successor of J. Alex. Simpson, appointed for the unexpired term of General William A. Leech, and the latter of Joseph Megary.

Mr. Bunn has announced the following appointment:—Deputy Register, George W. Painter, Seventeenth ward; State Appraiser, Jesse W. Neal, Twentieth ward; Solicitor, Frederick M. Adams, Tenth ward; Transcribing Clerks, Benton O. Severn, Sixteenth ward; Joseph Winters, Eleventh ward; Louis Walton, Fifteenth ward, and William Shields, Twenty-second ward; Messenger, Alfred M. Fields, Sixteenth ward.

Mr. Tittermary's appointments are Joseph A. Bonham, Twelfth ward, Solicitor: A. Fortin, Twenty-second, and Anthony Madge, Second ward, Clerks.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—The confidence game has been played to such an extent of late that it is surprising our citizens do not take warning. Yesterday another case come to light, in which Daniel McLaughlin, residing at No. 1332 Mott street, was the victim. He was in search of employment, and in the vicinity of Chesnut street wharf he was approached by a man who informed him that he could get him a good situation in Baltimore upon the payment of the expenses thereto and a slight consideration for the trouble.

The unsuspecting party foolishly produced twenty dollars, which his patron was to get changed at once. They walked along until they got to the Merchants' Exchange, where a confederate was met, who at once changed the money by giving for it a quantity of bogus coin, which was passed upon the credulous man, while the guilty pair made off with their booty in safety.

ANOTHER FIREMEN'S RIOT.—The city was again disgraced this morning by a firemen's riot at Eighth and Sansom streets. It seems that a false alarm of fire had been sounded from the box in that neighborhood about 2 o'clock, and to the locality a large number of companies proceeded. The fight lasted several minutes and was hotly contested. During the progress of the same several shots were fired. The police finally interfered and succeeded in arresting H. C. Rogers and G. W. Devitt upon the charge of complicity in the affair.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—On last Saturday night two young girls were inveigled into entering a cab at Ninth and Chesnut streets, by a couple of young men. While there the girls were chloroformed, and in this condition, it is alleged, a nameless crime was attempted. About nine o'clock last evening one William Smith was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in this matter. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, and was held in $1500 bail.

THE RESULT OF A ROW.—Shortly before seven o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at the residence of Thomas Holland, N. W. corner of Broad and Carpenter streets, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. It appears that during a quarrel in the house a missile hurled at one of the participants struck a lighted lamp, causing an explosion.

ACCIDENT.—About ten o'clock this morning a grocer's truck, driven by Thomas McVey, ran into Dr. Gerhard's carriage at Twelfth and Wood streets. The horse attached to the last named vehicle, took fright and ran off. Dr. Gerhard was thrown out and slightly injured, and the carriage was demolished.

ARREST OF IDLERS.—Complaints having reached the Mayor that the corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets was nightly taken possession of by a gang of idlers, Lieutenant Flaherty, with a squad of men, visited that locality last evening and arrested five of the corner-loungers, who, after a hearing before Alderman Beishaw, were committed for trial.

PROVED FATAL.—Annie Miller, who was seriously burned by the explosion of a can of coal oil at her home, No. 1523 Mascher street, about a week ago, died last night at St. Mary's Hospital from the effects of the injuries received. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body of deceased.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The sale of reserved seats to any of the single lectures of the supplementarp series of the "Star" Course, to be delivered at the Academy of Music during December, will commence to-morrow morrow at Gould & Fischer's piano rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.

CASUALTY.—At half-past nine o'clock this morning Peter Doles was knocked down by a dummy, at Church street, Frankford, and run over by a cart, which was passing at the time. His arm was fractured. He was removed to his residence, in the vicinity.

INDECENT CONDUCT.—Last evening a man named Joshua Irvin was arrested at Howard and Jefferson streets by Policeman Carrigan, for indecency. The particulars of the case are unfit for publication. Joshua was held to bail to answer.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.—Patrick McGarrity was arrested at Girard avenue and Cadwallader street last night upon the charge of cruelly beating his mother. He had a hearing before Alderman Barns and was committed for trial.

A SNEAK THIEF.—Yesterday afternoon a lad sneaked into the residence of A. K. Robinson, No. 1443 Ontario street, and helped himself to a pair of bracelets, ear-rings, etc. He escaped arrest.

HOSPITAL ITEM.—Patrick McElwee, aged 17 years, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning, suffering from a broken leg, received by being run over by a cart at the Wire Bridge.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—Lizzie Cody will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Station this afternoon upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house on Bodine street, above Oxford.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—In the Tenth Police District yesterday nine corner loungers were arrested.

JUST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES, Of new and handsome design.

DREKA, Card Engraver and Stationer, No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET, 9 13 tuths8p PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 2 tf

WATCHES.

JACOB HARLEY, No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila. Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at MODERATE PRICES. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Disaster to a Philadelphia Vessel.

Rescue of the Crew.

Snow in Virginia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM THE SOUTH.

Wreck of a Philadelphia Schooner—The Crew Saved.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29.—The schooner Queen of the West, Captain Beatty, of Philadelphia, from Morehead City for Cardenas, with staves, foundered at sea in the southwest gale of November 23, sixty miles southeast of Cape Lookout. The crew was picked up by the schooner Fannie Keating, from Wood's Hole for Savannah, and brought in.

The schooner took the gale on the night of the 21st. On the morning of the 22d Captain Beatty found the vessel leaky and water-logged. The sea broke ever her, swept off her deck load and stove the main hatch. The crew had to take to their boats, but stayed by the wreck until picked up on the 24th at one P. M.

Hotel Burned at Staunton, Va.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 29.—The Liberton Hotel at Buffalo Gap was destroyed by fire this morning.

Suicide.

John Wilson, residing at Swoope's depot, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, committed suicide by taking an overdose of morphine.

Snow in Virginia.

The snow is nine inches deep in Highland county.

Political.

Senator John F. Lewis, ex-Governor John Letcher, and Robert Garrett, President of the Valley Railroad, are here.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

An Old Church Burned.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 29.—An old building known as the Methodist Institute, erected for a house of worship by the Congregational Society in 1751, was destroyed by fire last night.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 16½c.; Orleans, 16½c. Flour dull at a decline of 5@10c; State, $4·95@6·25; Ohio, $5·30@6·25; Western, $4·95@6·55; Southern, $5·35@8·25. Wheat dull and declining; new spring, $1·35@1·36; amber State, $1·45; red Western, $1·42@1·45; white State, $1·65. Corn dull and drooping. Lard firm; steam rendered, 13@13½c. Whisky quiet at 90½c.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

The Conflicts Near Amiens and Orleans—Sketch of the Ground Covered by the New Campaign.

Moreuil, where the French are reported to have gained a great victory, is one of the principal towns in the arrondissement of Montdidier, in the Department of Somme. It contains about three thousand inhabitants and is situated on the bank of the river Aure and twelve miles southeast of Amiens. Near by are the ruins of an ancient abbey and those of an old chateau. The manufacture of hosiery, paper, etc., forms the principal industry of the people.

A second despatch, dated from Tours, locates the scene of the battle at a point between Villers and Saleux. This is quite improbable, as the first named place is situated some ten miles east-southeast of Amiens, while Saleux is not more than four miles nearly due west of the city. Amiens being directly between the two places, it will be seen that no battle could have been fought near Saleux. In the department of Somme there are several places whose names begin or end with Villers, but there is no place of that name alone. There is Villers-Bocage, directly north of Amiens, and Quevauvillers, to the southwest, with Saleux between the two, but at neither of these places could the battle have been fought. The place referred to as having been abandoned by the Germans must have been Villers-Bretonneux, a considerable town in the arrondissement of Amiens, some ten miles southeast of Amiens and about the same distance north of Moreuil. This would locate the scene of the first engagement between Moreuil and Villers-Bretonneux, which we think will prove the case.

The battle must have been first fought here; because the despatch speaks of the French having been subsequently beaten at Boves, a village containing some eighteen hundred inhabitants, and situated on the river Aure, six miles southeast of Amiens, forming the apex of a triangle comprising Moreuil, Villers-Bretonneux, and Boves. As Boves stands in the rear of the other places mentioned, and nearer to Amiens, it would be naturally the point on which the French would fall back. Beaten there, their next stand would be at Dury, a small village five miles due south of Amiens, from whence it is quite likely that their line of battle extended to Saleux.

To make the despatches intelligible we must conclude that the battle began between Moreuil and Villers-Bretonneux, which latter place the French were compelled to abandon before the heavy artillery fire of the Prussians This retrograde movement necessitated the abandonment of Moreuil, when the French forces retreated to Boves, a few miles in the rear, where they attempted to make a stand, and where they were beaten. Instead of falling back into Amiens they seem to have moved by their right flank to Dury, a small town situated about one mile west-northwest of Boves, where they succeeded in making a stand and in repulsing the Germans. It is likely that the engagement was not confined to Dury, but extended to Saleux, distant four miles to the northwest.

The London despatch is either an exaggeration or the Tours report is incorrect. If the French won a great victory at Moreuil, which lasted till nightfall, there most positively could have been no fighting at Dury till dark. Of the two despatches, that from Tours is evidently the most reliable, and should be so regarded in the absence of the details of the engagement.

TILL DEATH DO THEM PART.

Grand Wedding at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, New York.

The marriage of Senor M. Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister Resident to this country, to Miss Angelina Terry, the charming and highly accomplished niece of Mr. Ponvert, a well-known Spanish merchant of this city, which has for some time past been the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the aristocratic circles of both New York and Washington cities, took place last evening in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue. Long before the hour designated for the solemnization of the ceremony—half-past seven o'clock—Twenty-eighth street, from Lexington to Third avenue, was crowded with carriages, and others were arriving at every moment, so that ere long to effect a passage of the thoroughfare was an utter impossibility. To add more, if possible, to the discomfort of the in- of the invited guests, a crowd of some five or six hundred ill-bred persons gathered about the door and the sidewalk upon either side of the street, and stared every gentleman and lady who entered the church well nigh out of countenance, But within things were very different. The handsome and spacious edifice was well filled and most magnificently illuminated, and it is questionable if ever before there was gathered within its walls so much of aristocracy, wealth, fashion, and beauty as upon this occasion. Of the aristocracy of both this city and Washington it was far easier to say who were not there than who were.

The diplomatic corps was particularly well represented, there being present their excellencies the Russian Minister, the Austrian Minister, the French Minister, the Italian Minister, the Prussian Minister, and the English Minister, together with their various attaches, etc. As is almost invariably the case, the "high contracting parties" were somewhat late in arriving, and consequently the assemblage became a little impatient. Every few moments a rustling of silk or satin would be heard at the door, when immediately all eyes would be bent in that direction eager to catch the first glimpse of the bride. In a few moments some six or eight couple, the ladies dressed in a most tasteful and *recherche* manner, advanced up the main aisle to the altar rails, near which they took seats. Shortly afterwards Senor Roberts, supporting upon his arm an elderly lady, who advanced up the aisle, and a few minutes later the lovely bride, arrayed in pure white grenadine, with full train, and leaning upon the arm of her venerable uncle, Mr. Ponvert, was seen to enter the door, when, in an instant, nearly the entire audience rose to their feet and took a good look at her as she passed to the altar, where she was at once joined by Mr. Roberts, and without further delay the ceremony was proceeded with by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's, assisted by the associate clergy of the church, some six or eight in number.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the solemnization of the marriage rites the happy couple proceeded to the residence of the bride's uncle, where the congratulations of a few select friends were received, and at a late hour in the evening they started upon an extended bridal tour.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

Captain Rynders and the Late William E. Burton.

In the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, yesterday, before Judges Robinson, Larremore, and Joseph F. Day, the case of Phebe S. Rynders against John J. Crane and Cecelia Burton was argued. The plaintiff in this case is the wife of Captain Isaiah Rynders, and the defendants the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of the late William E. Burton. On May 1, 1859, Mr. Burton made two promissory notes of that date for $2000 each, payable respectively at twenty-four and forty-eight months, to the order of plaintiff. After Mr. Burton's death, the first note having fallen due, and payment being refused, action was brought to recover the amount. The defense set up was that Isaiah Rynders was the real party in interest, no legal transfer having been made to his wife, the plaintiff; that the notes were given to Captain Rynders for the sole consideration of certain services, promised to have been rendered by him as Burton's agent, in causing the United States to enter into a lease and contract for the use and privilege of buying his Chambers street property, which services were never rendered; and, that if such services were rendered, they constituted an unlawful consideration for the making and transfer of the notes by Burton, and the notes, therefore, were illegal and void. The cause was tried before Chief Judge Daly and a jury, and a verdict rendered in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest. On the trial, the defendants read in evidence the deposition of the plaintiff herself, by which it appears that Captain Rynders had expended a considerable portion of her patrimony, which was about $4000; that, on the death of Burton, Rynders told her she would have to sue the notes; that when she first saw the notes they were in her house, in her bureau-drawer, where she kept her own clothing, she having put them in the drawer herself, where they remained for two or three days, and were then taken by Mr. Rynders to the Marshal's office, where they remained till he left that office; and she then put her name on the back of them, at the request of Mr. Rynders, who said he would have to sue them. It was further proved for plaintiff by Joseph Thompson, that Burton was indebted to Captain Rynders for money loaned, and that he (Burton) stated that he had given these notes to Rynders in favor of his wife in settlement of nearly $4000 worth of due bills for borrowed money with interest. From this verdict the defendants appeal, the chief point being in relation to Mrs. Rynders' ownership of the notes and her right to sue; and in regard to the consideration for the notes: The cause was argued on the appeal by Mr. Robinson, of Cram & Robinson, on behalf of the defendants, and by Luther R. Marsh, of Marsh, Coe & Wallis, on behalf of plaintiff and respondent, both submitting elaborate points. The Court reserved its decision.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Destruction of a Distillery in Buffalo—Many Persons Killed and Wounded.

The Rochester *Union* of the 26th inst. says:—

A dreadful casualty occurred at Buffalo this forenoon, involving a large loss of life. The particulars of this shocking affair at the time we write are somewhat meagre, but as the greatest excitement prevails at the scene of the disaster it is of course impossible for those on the spot to get anything in detail.

It appears that between ten and eleven o'clock this forenoon a tremendous explosion took place in the new Briggs distillery, on Carroll street, north of the Central depot. The large building was instantly a heap of ruins, so great was the shock. The fires from the interior of the distillery were instantly communicated to the timbers of the building, and at last accounts the whole was a mass of flames.

A considerable number of men were employed on the premises, of whom several were killed and others were wounded.

The information we have comes in brief despatches sent to Mr. Knapp at the Central depot by the operator at Buffalo. He describes the explosion and crash as fearful, and says the wildest excitement followed the explosion. It was the boiler, of course, that exploded. It was at first understood that four or five were killed outright and a great number wounded. A later report says that a greater number were killed than at first supposed. One man was thrown fifty feet from the building by the explosion.

A later despatch says two men have just been got out. The timbers of the building are all on fire. The police are trying to get out more of the men.

A Protective Democrat.

Hon. J. G. Sutherland, the newly-elected Congressman from the Sixth district of Michigan, who defeated the regular Republican candidate, sets forth his views on the tariff question in the following letter:—

SAGINAW CITY, Sept. 17.—*A. F. R. Braley, Esq.*—Dear Sir:—There is no issue between the political parties in respect to tariff or free trade. Considering the diverse local interests of the country, it is difficult to conceive how any national party can exist which is pledged to either. In this Congressional district, no party opposed to tariff can ever hope to succeed, nor ought such a party to succeed. It is a manufacturing district; it has such manufacturing interests, and yields such productions for manufacture, there can be no doubt that all parties should, and at length will, concur in asking for the most liberal protection by high duties on competitory imports. I shall consider it my duty, if elected, to do all I can to procure such protection. Democrats here ought not, and I am persuaded will not, require any policy to be pursued which is inimical to our peculiar local interests. Yours, very truly,

J. G. SUTHERLAND.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charge of Robbing the Mails.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The case of the young man Charles Saulsbury, charged with opening letters deposited in the Post Office, is being tried to-day. The defendent was a clerk in the office, his post being on the first floor, at the Pennsylvania desk. The evidence thus far against him is that of Frederick Keyser, who was a clerk in the office, employed to look into mail depredations. He testified that on the evening of May 31 last he and a person named Schuyler stationed themselves on the skylight over the office to watch the defendant, and as he was preparing to leave for home saw him put a bundle of letters into his pocket; they followed out the back way into Library street, then up Fifth to Market, and out Market to Sixth, when they retraced their steps, and on their way back found the fragments of four letters he had thrown down, one in Fifth, above Library; one in Fifth, above Chesnut; one at Minor street, and the fourth at Fifth and Market, which they examined and matched; one of the letters had contained a check. On cross examination this witness said he had been discharged by Postmaster Bingham in August last.

The case will not be concluded to-day, as the Court will have to adjourn to allow the deposition of a sick witness to be taken.

The McCaulley Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

The case of Thomas Goulding, Hugh Goulding, and Peter McCue, charged with the murder of James McCaulley, is still before the Court. Several witnesses have testified that after the parties went out of McCaulley's house a general fight ensued and Hugh Goulding struck the deceased upon the head with a heavy piece of wood. The Coroner's physician said that death resulted from violence to the head. On trial.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety. WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer, 11 22 tl 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD (GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH), Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets. On and after DECEMBER 1, 1870, PACKAGE TICKETS AND COUPON FAMILY TICKETS will be sold between Philadelphia and points named below, at the following rates:—

PACKAGE TICKETS (Sold at Depot, Ninth and Green streets, and Stations named.)

Nicetown or Intersection	8 tickets for $1·00
Germantown or Manayunk	6 " " 1·00
Chestnut Hill or Lafayette	9 " " 2·00
Spring Mill or Conshohocken	6 " " 2·00
Pott's Landing or Norristown	5 " " 2·00

COUPON FAMILY TICKETS (Sold at Depot, Ninth and Green streets, only.)

Good only for members of one family, or visitors, not transferable, and coupons forfeited if detached by any person but the conductor.

Nicetown or Intersection	With 50 coupons,		$5·00
Germantown or Manayunk	" 40	"	5·00
Chesnut Hill or Lafayette	" 50	"	10·00
Spring Mill or Conshohocken	" 50	"	14·00
Pott's Landing or Norristown	" 40	"	14·00

W. S. WILSON, Superintendent. 11 29 3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, THE WASHINGTON BUILDING, THIRD BELOW WALNUT, 50 feet front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court, CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT Adapted for Manufacturing Purposes, OR FOR AN Artisan Building. 11 19 2w

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO LET.—FROM JANUARY 1, 1871 Five-story Store, No. 420 MARKET Street. Apply to LEWIS T. BROWN, No. 526 MARSHALL Street. 11 25 4t*

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., Principals. 8 17 tf

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to 3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 9 1 smtu3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES! FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN, Made on Improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability. BARTLETT, No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, 1 13 thstuD21 ABOVE CHESNUT.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819 New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, STATEN ISLAND. No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West Side, Philadelphia. 98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York. 166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Continued Prussian Successes.

Occupation of Amiens.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Army and Navy Orders.

FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It is officially stated in the *Telegraph* this morning that Russia has decided to withdraw her demand, and submit her proposition to the decision of a conference.

Another Great Battle Imminent.

Private French advices say that a great conflict between the opposing forces to the number of 300,000 men is likely to occur immediately in the Southern Department. The Prussians are within twelve miles of the French Provisional Government.

Trochu denies the truth of the statement that he intends to banish ten thousand Parisians because of a scarcity of food.

Prussian Occupation of Amiens.

LONDON, Nov. 29—3 P. M.—The following despatch has just been received here from Evreux, capital of the department of the Eure, dated yesterday:—"No Prussians now occupy this town, and are in the valley of the Eure in great force. This evening they were driven toward the village of Villars by Gardes Mobiles, who retreated in turn when reinforcements came up for the enemy.

"Seventy thousand Prussians now occupy Amiens. There was some sharp fighting yesterday in front of the Army of the Loire, all along the country between Pithiviers and Montargis. Particulars are wanting, but it is said that the French were generally successful, having captured many prisoners and one cannon.

The German Unification.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Austrian Government has congratulated Prussia on the accomplishment of the union of Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, and Wurtemberg with the North German confederation.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 29.—Mr. Stevensen, Ambassador in this city from Sweden and Norway, goes to Washington in the same capacity.

Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 29.—The steamship Forway, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 20.—The steamship City of Cork arrived here early this morning from New York.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Hammonia will not sail for New York at present. She is detained, leaky.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Forwarding Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—By an order of the War Department just issued, the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at Cincinnati is required to forward in detachments of a convenient size 500 recruits from those which are or may from time to time to time become disposable at the depot to Atlanta, Georgia, where they will be reported on arrival to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment to the 18th Infantry.

Army Orders.

At their own requests Lieutenants Ira W. Trask and C. H. Frederick are, by direction of the President, honorably discharged from the service under the provisions of the act of Congress.

Naval Orders.

Master Samuel Ames, Ensign William A. Hadden, Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, Chief Engineer George J. Barry, First Assistant Engineer George E. Towen, Second Assistant Engineers Levi T. Stafford, Albert F. Dixon, and John A. Tobin, and Carpenter Leonard Hanscom, are ordered to the California on the 10th of December.

Lieutenant-Commander James H. Sands is detached from the Washington Navy Yard; Passed Assistant Surgeon George L. Cullareth is detached from the New York Navy Yard. Assistant Paymaster John C. Burnet is detached from the receiving ship Vandalia. Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross is detached from the Tallapoosa; Lieutenants John C. Morony and Edward T. Strong, and Boatswain Henry E. Barnes, from the receiving ship Ohio; Acting Gunner Charles Moran and Sailmaker Nicholas Lynch, from the receiving ship Vermont; Ensigns Horace A. Blanchard and Henry O'Flandy, from the Boston Navy Yard, and all ordered to the California on the 10th of December next.

Ensigns M. Boles, F. M. Symonds, A. A. Boyd, J. S. Jacob, E. H. Gheen, W. L. Field, E. W. Veay, Alfred Force, and W. H. Keeder are detached from the Delaware and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—Cotton firm and quiet; low middling, 13¾c.; upland middling, 13¾@13c. Flour dull and prices weak; Howard Street super, $5@5·50; extra, $6@6·50; family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills super, $5@6·75; extra, $6·25@7·25; family, $7·75@9·75; Western super, $4·75@5·25; extra, $5·75@6·25; family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat dull; choice white, $1·70@1·75; good to prime, $1·40@1·65; prime to choice red, $1·55@1·70; fair to good, $1·25@1·45; common, $1·10@1·20; Indiana and Ohio, $1·30@1·35. Corn dull and lower; white, 73@75c.; yellow, 80@82c. Rye firm; 75@85c. Oats dull at 50@53c. Mess Pork dull at $23@24. Bacon dull; rib sides and shoulders no stock in market; clear rib sides, 17½c; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 14½c. Whisky quiet and scarce at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 Leh gold L.ls.	89½	65 sh C & A R.b30.	115
$4000 Pa & E 7s..ls.	89	4 do	115
100 sh Read.....s60.	50·94	10 do	114¾
100 do..s60wn.	50·94	20 do.....b5.	115
200 do.....b3.	51	100 sh Leh N....b15.	32½
300 do.....b3.	51	100 do....s30	32½
200 do.....2d.	51	200 do....b30.	32½
900 do.....ls.	51	400 do..ls.b30.	32½
200 do..b5&ln.	51	400 do	32¼
100 do.....c.	51	100 do..b5.trf.	32½
100 do	51	100 do.....c.	32½
200 do....c.ls.	51	100 do.....s5.	32½
100 do 60d.saf10	51	200 do...ls.b5.	33
100 de....ltn.	51	200 do.....s5.	32½
1000 sh Dalzell Oil..		100 do	32½
s5wn....	¾	200 do....b30.	33
125 sh Penna R 2d.	60	11 sh Leh V R....	59½
800 do	60	100 sh O C & A R....	46
23 do	60	40 do....2d.	46½
20 do..s5wn.	60	100 sh Pa & E R....	26½

SECOND BOARD.

$8000 Phil & E 7s..ls.	89	200 sh Leh Nav St..	33
$1000 Leh Gold L...	89½	300 do..ls.b30.	33
$2000 do	89½	500 do..ls.b5.	33
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89	94½	100 do.....b5.	33
$3000 City 6s, New	102½	400 do.....ls.	33
$2000 W & Franklin 1st mt bds	85	100 do....b10.	33
100 sh O C & A R	46	600 do..ls.b30.	33¼
100 sh Penna R s3.	60½	500 do.....s30.	33
47 do	60½	100 do..s30wn.	33
25 sh C & Am R.b5.	115	100 do.....s60.	33
100 sh Leh Nav..b5.	33		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Politics in the South.

The Troubles in Alabama.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Mexican Claims.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Political Trouble in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29.—A meeting held last night to express indignation at the course of W. H. Smith and Arthur Bingham in refusing to vacate the offices of Governor and Treasurer was very largely attended. All the speeches were made by Republicans, the principal speaker being Judge Morse, the defeated Republican candidate for Attorney-General.

He said the election was a fair and peaceful one, and that he had already turned over his office to his successful Democratic competitor, and that he did so because he was entitled to it. He denounced the act of locking the wheels of Government as a high-handed usurpation.

Several Republican members of the Legislature also spoke in condemnation of Smith and Bingham.

Mr. Graham, Republican member from Perry county, offered resolutions, which were adopted, expressing the indignation and disapprobation of the people at the course taken by Smith and Bingham.

The Yerger Case.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 29.—A private despatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Appeal*, says a telegram from Washington stating that Yerger, who killed Colonel Crane, had been sentenced to imprisonment for life, is untrue. Yerger's trial does not take place till January.

The Post Boy Disaster.

The officers of the Indiana report the steamer Post Boy in a sinking condition at Napeleon, Ark., having sprung a leak. She was discharging cargo, and had her pumps at work.

An interesting case is before the United States Circuit Court here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important to Fruit Growers.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has just received from the Imperial Botanical Gardens of St. Petersburg a collection of Russian apples, embracing about four hundred varieties in duplicate. These are well provided with grafts, which will be at once distributed to nurserymen and others who desire to experiment with and propagate from these promising acquisitions. For the Northern and Northwestern States this is one of the most valuable fruit introductions that has ever been brought into this country, and will be fully appreciated by pomologists.

The Mexican Claims.

In the cases of Wexel and Degres versus Mexico and C. H. Gosch, recently rejected by the United States and Mexican Claims Commission, the ground of rejection was that the claim has its origin subsequent to the 1st of February, 1869, the date of the ratification of the convention under which the commission acts, and the decision is based on the ground that the commission has no jurisdiction of claims arising after that date.

A statement widely published that the commission will not entertain claims filed after the 1st of February, 1869, is erroneous.

FROM THE WEST.

Disasters on the Lakes.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—The bark Board of Trade ran ashore at this port last night, and is filled with water. No lives lost. An Escanaba despatch says the propeller Susquehanna, of the Western Transportation Company, ran upon a reef at North Bay, and filled with water. She was loaded with flour and grain from this port. No lives lost.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and account. American securities firmer; 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾, and of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Railways steady. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed steady; uplands, 9¾@9¾d.; Orleans, 9¾@9¾d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions firm.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4 30 P. M.—Spirits of turpentine market bare; sales have been made at 33s.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The neighborhood of Twelfth and Wood streets was greatly excited about 2½ o'clock this afternoon by the attempted murder of a woman and child and the subsequent suicide of the would-be assassin. The man's name is Charles Wolf, and his residence was No. 1201 Wood street. About the hour mentioned he shot at his wife, Kate Wolf, and also at his child. The woman fortunately escaped, but the child received a